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Workers of the carding shop of the January Textile Mill working hard with resolve to overfulfil the yearly plan before the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

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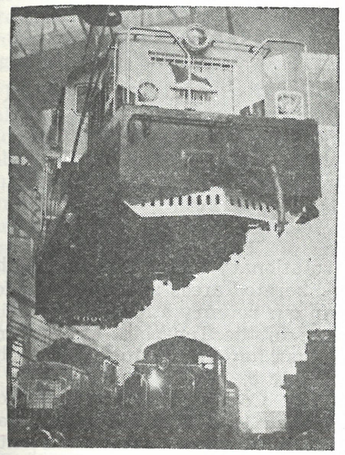

**FRONT COVER:** Workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory are turning out more red-flag diesel locomotives upholding the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They keep advancing vigorously at "Kangson-Speed," a new Chollima speed, with a high resolve to overfulfil the yearly plan before the historical 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

*Photo by Li Myong Su*

**BACK COVER:** Exterior of the Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition which epitomizes the great vitality of our Party's line of building the independent national economy

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# Historical Land Reform—Realization of Age-old Desire of Peasants of Our Country

In our country the problem of land was one of basic problems deciding the victory of the revolution and social progress and a very difficult, complicated task to solve.

The land problem is a principled one which is directly connected with the socio-economic status of the peasantry, the ally of the working class, and an important component part of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In the past our country was a backward agrarian country subjected to Japanese imperialists' enslavement. So without a correct solution of the rural question it was impossible to satisfy the long-cherished desire of the peasantry for land and to free the agricultural productive force from the fetters of feudal relations of production, and nor was it possible to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, drive forward the revolution, develop the national economy and, thus, push ahead with the socialist construction powerfully.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the objective and subjective conditions of the Korean revolution and on an all-round review of the experiences of the international revolutionary movement, developed Marxist-Leninist theories creatively to suit the new historical conditions of our country, and in March 1946, enforced the land reform, the first of its kind in the East, in a most thoroughgoing way, thereby brilliantly solving the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The land programme in our country has its root in the great thought of land revolution which Comrade Kim Il Sung had conceived since the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's.

He had accumulated valuable experiences in the solution of the land problem while directing the execution of policies of the People's Revolutionary Government in the guerilla bases-liberated areas and put forth for the first time in our country a Marxist-Leninist land programme in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland on May 5, 1936.

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the solution of the land problem which had been shaped in the thick of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, was fully materialized in the land programme which was carried out in our country after liberation.

* * *

The land problem is a basic revolutionary task to be solved by the working-class Party in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"The question of land is a burning question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution.... The solution of the land question acquired a particularly important meaning in our country which was a backward colonial agrarian country, the overwhelming majority of its population being the peasants."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 9-10.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, liquidation of the feudal landownership is prerequisite to the solution of peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and to the advancement of the revolution as a whole. It is a basic revolutionary task of primary importance and urgency following the overthrow of imperialist colonial rule.

After liberation our Party raised the solution of the land question as the foremost task in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

As a consequence of protracted Japanese imperialist rule, our country remained a backward colonial, semi-feudal society and peasants made up the overwhelming majority of its population until its liberation. In the rural areas the imperialist, feudal exploitation prevailed and peasants, subjected to double or treble oppression and pillage, lived in non-right, poverty and darkness.

In the closing days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, landlords whose number was no more than 4 per cent of the total farm households owned 58.2 per cent of the total arable land and 80 per cent of farmers were tenants, semi-tenants or hired farm-hands. The rich farmers' economy was less developed, and it was mostly subordinated to the landlords' economy.

Such being the situation, without freeing agricultural productive force from the fetters of feudal production relations, it would be impossible to liberate the working peasants who constituted the majority of the population from feudal exploitation and enslavement, to expect the development of agriculture and the democratic development of the country, and to continually advance the revolution.

Only by liberating peasants from oppression and exploitation by landlords, was it possible to increase their political zeal and ardor for production, to do away with medieval backwardness in the rural areas and improve the livelihood of the peasants.

Only by putting an end to the feudal landownership which prevailed in the countryside, was it possible to liquidate the landlord class which was an important social foothold of imperialists and domestic reactionaries, to strengthen the democratic position in the rural areas, and to further solidify the alliance between the working class and peasantry. Particularly under the conditions that after liberation the country was split into two parts by U.S. imperialism and reactionaries inside and outside the country gathered in the southern half of our Republic and ran amuck to ward off the advance of our revolution, the thoroughly carrying out of the land revolution in the northern half of our Republic posed itself as an urgent requirement in establishing and consolidating the revolutionary democratic base and powerfully driving forward the Korean revolution.

In order to solve the pressing problem successfully our Party carried out minute preparations for the enforcement of the land reform.

Prior to the land reform, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung personally went to farm villages to consult the opinions of many peasants and acquainted himself with actual state of affairs in the countryside. On this basis Comrade Kim Il Sung made a correct analysis of the complicated relations of feudal landownership in the rural areas of our country and advanced the principles of land reform exactly reflecting the genuine interests of peasants and requirements of social progress.

What was most important in our Party's policy of the land reform was that the problem of the ownership of land was solved in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and the land reform was carried out in a thoroughgoing way.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party solved the land problem on the principle of transferring the ownership of land to the laboring peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"For a long period, the Korean peasants had suffered from feudal exploitation and had been subjected to double or treble exploitation and oppression under Japanese imperialist rule, and they had led a life as miserable as that of serfs eking out a bare subsistence under the pinch of poverty and hunger.**

**"The most cherished desire of the peasantry was to own land and farm it for themselves."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, pp. 37-38.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung shows that the centuries-old desire of the peasantry for land can be met only when the ownership of land is transferred to the toiling peasants.

The desire of the peasants to own land is very strong in such a country as Korea where the overwhelming majority of toiling peasants, deprived of land, had suffered from harsh exploitation and oppression by the landlord class and foreign imperialists for a long period, land had been converted into commodity comparatively long before and tradition of the private ownership of land had been strict.

It was the life-long desire of our peasants to own land and farm it for themselves.

Before the land reform started, the Party, with a view to meeting the cherished desire of the peasants for land, inspired them first to the struggle for a three-to-seven tenancy system designed to lower farm rent and enhanced their political consciousness and enthusiasm, thereby bringing them up to be a strong force capable of struggling against the landlord class.

The demand of the peasants for land was very strong, which is clearly seen in the facts that early in 1946 many peasant meetings held in localities, demanding "land for the peasants," sent tens of thousands of letters to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and that on the occasion of the

anniversary of the March First Uprising that year, over 2 million peasants held demonstrations and mass meetings under the slogan: "Land to Tillers!"

Taking into account the burning desire of the peasants for land and the specific conditions in our country our Party put forth the principle of landownership by the toiling peasants.

Our Party's line of transferring the ownership of land to tillers most fairly reflected the peasants' demand in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution; it was a revolutionary line which made it possible to carry out most correctly the historic mission of the working class in the land revolution, the mission to defend the interests of the working people thoroughly and to liquidate all kinds of class oppression and exploitation. This line was in accord with the objective requirement of development of social productive force and opened up the way for providing the toiling peasants with solid productive conditions and stable living conditions.

Our Party carried out the land reform in a most thoroughgoing way considering that it would exert a vital influence not only upon the political, economical development of the country but upon the final solution of the rural question in the future.

The thoroughness of the land reform is seen in the facts that the feudal relations of exploitation was completely liquidated on the principle of confiscation and distribution free of payment and that a strict restriction was placed on any conversion of land into a means of exploitation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"The landlords' land must be confiscated and distributed free of payment among the landless and land-poor peasants to realize their age-old desire for land."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 144.)

**"In the course of the land reform we confiscated all the lands not tilled by the owners including that of the landlords and, after the land reform, we strictly forbade the sale, mortgage and tenancy of the land."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. II, p. 288.)

In this revolutionary line worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung are embodied the requirements to completely clear away all the elements of feudal landownership and relations of exploitation, to have land owned exclusively by the toiling peasants and to ensure the distributed land to be no longer used as a means of exploitation. In this line was clarified the revolutionary stand to fortify the class position in the rural areas by completely liquidating the landlord class which had been an important social groundwork of reactionaries and making the toiling peasants real masters of the rural areas and to deal a decisive blow at foreign imperialists who were working hand in glove with domestic feudal forces.

In the land reform carried out in our country land owned by landlords who had more than five *chongbo* in his possession and land which had been continuously rented out, not to mention those owned by the Japanese government, the Japaneses, traitors to the nation and pro-Japanese elements, were all confiscated and distributed free among hired peasants, landless peasants and land-poor peasants. Tenancy and sale and mortgage of the distributed land were prohibited by law, and the area of land to be owned by a farm household was restricted within five *chongbo*.

Only with the confiscation of land which had been continuously rented out, to say nothing of land owned by landlords who had more than five *chongbo*, could the feudal relations of exploitation be completely abolished even under the conditions that many of middle and small landowners had rented their lands.

The measure of limiting the maximum area of land to be owned by a farm household to five *chongbo*, which was taken with due consideration for the then conditions in our country that a farm household could hardly cultivate more than that acreage with its own work hands, was a reasonable measure which could hold in check the emergence of rich farmers in the countryside.

In order that the land reform emerged victorious it was of primary importance to correctly define the objects and motive power of the revolution, and to properly organize its forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked as follows:

**"It was our Party's tactics at the time of the land reform to wage a class struggle against the landlords, relying on the strength of the masses of peasants with poor peasants and hired peasants as the centre. Then we endeavored to win over middle peasants so as to make them sympathize with our Party's policy of confiscating landlords' land. As for rich farmers, we isolated them, telling them: 'We will not touch you. So, don't make rows, but remain calm!'"**

These remarks of Comrade Kim Il Sung conform the fact that only when the class line and mass line are undeviatingly carried through under the leadership of the working class can the land reform be realized successfully. He also teaches that we must carry through the class line of firmly relying on poor peasants and hired peasants and closely allying with middle peasants so as to isolate rich farmers and thoroughly liquidate landlords, and that we must arouse the broad masses of peasants and make them executors of the land reform under the guidance of the working class and unite all patriotic, democratic forces to make them take an active part in it.

The class line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the land reform was based on his scientific analysis of the socio-economic positions of all strata of peasants in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In the stage of democratic revolution poor and hired peasants are the strata who have the greatest interests in the abolishment of the landlords' landownership, and they are basic forces of the land reform on which the working class must rely. Middle peasants vacillate because of their character of petty-bourgeois but come to support the land reform to free the peasantry from feudal exploitation. Accordingly they are the strata that the working class should win over. Rich farmers are not targets of fight in the land reform led by the working class, but the stratum that we must isolate, while restricting their negative aspects, so that they may not go over to the side of landlords.

Following the strategic and tactical principles set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the successful carrying out of the land reform, our Party unfolded a powerful class struggle to smash thoroughly all kinds of resistance of the landlords firmly relying on hired and poor peasants, maintaining solid alliance with middle peasants and isolating rich farmers, while strengthening the assistance of the working class.

This was the most correct policy mapped out by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principle of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to suit the specific conditions in our country. Thanks to such a class policy in the rural areas our Party could form the revolutionary forces capable of thoroughly carrying out the land reform in a short space of time.

Our Party took the policy of making the peasants carry out the land reform by themselves under the guidance and assistance of the working class and, in this course, further training the peasants politically and ideologically. In this the Party proceeded from the view that only by relying on the peasants was it possible to successfully carry out the land reform, because they were masters of the countryside and acquainted with rural affairs better than anyone else and had direct interests in the thorough execution of the land reform. At the same time, the Party aimed at carrying through its mass line in the land reform.

The rural committees, peasants' organizations which functioned to join the peasants in the land reform and bore the responsibility of preparing for the land reform and carrying it out, played an important role in ensuring the successful execution of the land reform. Our Party organized rural committees with hired and poor peasants, who had the vital interests in the land reform and a strong revolutionary sentiment, as the backbone, so that the committees could play an active role in the land reform, become executors of the reform and act as bases for the class struggle in the countryside.

According to the Party's line, over 11,500 revolutionary rural committees were formed in all parts of the countryside, with a membership of more than 90,600 fine, active peasants.

As the rural committees were formed and the peasants themselves mobilized in carrying out the land reform, their political zeal enhanced extraordinarily and they grew confident in the struggle against landlords and displayed great activity.

The guidance and assistance of the working class, the advanced class, are imperative in gaining victory in the land reform which is carried out in the acute class struggle. Only with the guidance and assistance of the working class, the most advanced class with strong organization and revolutionary spirit, can the peasants defeat landlords and free themselves from feudal exploitation and enslavement.

The Party sent out a large army of the working class numbering more than 10,000 to the rural areas to assist the peasants in the struggle for the enforcement of the land reform. At the same time our Party rallied all democratic forces and inspired them to the struggle for the enforcement of the land reform.

Democratic political parties and public organizations with a membership of more than three million organized masses were mobilized to help the work of rural committees. Indeed, the land reform in our country was carried out as an all-people movement.

Thus the reactionary landlord class, overpowered by the united democratic forces, could not dare to oppose the land reform openly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"As we carried out the land reform with the worker-peasant alliance and the united democratic national front firmly formed, the reactionary forces could not dare to resist openly, overwhelmed by the united democratic forces."** (Kim Il Sung, Selection of Works, Vol. 1, p. 85.)

The land reform was carried out in a serious class struggle. The struggle assumed more acuteness as it was the first democratic reform which was carried out under the circumstances where the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, were stationed in South Korea.

The landlord class opposed the land reform employing crafty means, hand in glove with spies and wreckers dispatched by the U.S.

imperialists and their stooges. They destroyed their farm instruments and facilities and committed terrorism while attempting to set fire to public buildings and to hamper the enforcement of the law of land reform, lurking in the people's power organs.

Although the subversive attempts of the reactionaries were sinister, the revolutionary force of the popular masses rallied firmly around our Party and the Leader completely overcame the counter-revolutionary forces. Their resistances were smashed in good time, met with the powerful exercise of the function of dictatorship by the people's power and the elevated revolutionary ardor of the masses of the people.

Our Party took the measure of removing the landlords whose lands were confiscated to other places in order to root out their counter-revolutionary manoeuvres as well as their reactionary influences, thereby dispersing and weakening their strength, depriving the enemy of their foothold of wrecking and subversion and guaranteeing the smooth execution of the land reform.

Thus, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the land reform attended with the fierce class struggle was accomplished successfully in such a short span of 20 days as never seen in history even under the conditions that it was not long after our people's power was set up following the liberation, particularly under the complex conditions that the country was split due to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

As a result of the land reform, over one million *chongbo* of land owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and landlords were confiscated without compensation and over 720,000 landless or land-poor peasant households were given land free of payment.

In this way, the feudal relations of land-ownership which had prevailed in the countryside for centuries was liquidated once and for all in the northern half of our Republic, and the tilling peasants became the true masters of land.

It is entirely attributable to the creative idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, on the solution of the land question and to his personal wise leadership that the Korean people could gain a shining victory in the historical land reform.

The economic position of the toiling peasants who became the masters of land rapidly improved thanks to the continued assistance of the Party and the state after the land reform.

With the enforcement of the single system of tax in kind the peasantry freed themselves for good from feudal rent and harsh miscellaneous taxes, and agricultural production increased rapidly. In 1948 it reached 110.4 per cent of the highest output in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Many new houses were built in the countryside and electricity made its way to many villages and houses after the land reform. Schools of various levels and cultural establishments were built in increasing number in the rural areas, the number of sons and daughters of peasants who entered elementary schools and schools of higher grades grew speedily and illiteracy was abolished in the countryside.

The rapid growth of agricultural productive force and improvement of peasants' livelihood strengthened ties between towns and the countryside, between industry and agriculture and promoted the development of the national economy as a whole, thus greatly contributing to solidifying the economic foundation of the independent, sovereign state.

There was a great rise in the patriotic and political enthusiasm of the peasantry, who realized their centuries-old desire and became the true masters of the country thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With extensive movements for increased production in agriculture and patriotic rice contribution the peasants showed boundless loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who made them to have land and enjoy freedom and happiness, and took an active part in building a democratic state, shoulder to shoulder with the working class, more firmly rallied around the Leader.

In the days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the peasants fought shedding blood, arms in hand, together with the entire people, for the Party and the Leader that had given land to them and for defending their land from the enemy and ensured the wartime increased production of grain overcoming all difficulties, thus greatly contributing to victory in the war.

The land reform which was carried out in a most thoroughgoing way in our country not only hastened the democratic revolution and the democratic development of the country, but created a favorable precondition for going over to socialism and constituted an important factor in facilitating the socialist transformation of the rural economy.

The land reform proved a great encouragement to the South Korean people, particularly peasants, who were opposing U.S. imperialism and its stooges, and aroused them more vigorously to the struggle for the independent unification of the country.

The thoroughgoing land reform in our country, the first of its kind in Asia, exerted a great revolutionary influence on the revolutionary peoples and oppressed peoples of the world in their fight against imperialism and the domestic feudal forces.





# Along the Road of Revolution Charted by Marxism-Leninism

About the time when Comrade Kim Il Sung started his revolutionary activities, in Kirin there were many self-styled "leaders" of the communist and the nationalist movement, who came there from different places at home and abroad.

As the leader of the youth and student movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung had many occasions to come in contact with them.

In this course he acquired a detailed inside knowledge of the communist and nationalist movements.

Most of those who styled themselves "leaders" of the communist and the nationalist movements at the time were, without exception, factionalists or narrow-minded, conservative nationalists; they were engaged in factional strife for "hegemony" by aligning a few persons of their respective groupings without any mass foundation or were engrossed in Rightist and Leftist utterances and empty talks which had nothing to do with the realities of our country.

The factionalists behaved themselves each as "theoretician" and "leader" and tried to mislead the youth and students by advancing Right and Left sophistries such as "The Korean revolution is a proletarian revolution" or "The Korean revolution being a bourgeois democratic revolution, the hegemony in the revolution should be held by the national bourgeoisie."

Comrade Kim Il Sung trenchantly exposed and criticized the true nature of such opportunist theories of the factionalists and smashed their manoeuvrings in good time.

He frequently arranged youths and students' forums on political issues, where he put forward for extensive discussions such questions as "On the Japanese imperialist policy of aggression," "On the present stage in the Korean revolution," and "How to carry on the Korean revolution?" and offered right conclusions on them, thus disproving the opportunist "theories" of the factionalists and enabling the youths and students to see the path ahead of the Korean revolution correctly and advance unwaveringly along that path.

The struggle waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung against factionalism and Right and Left opportunism was a struggle in which the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist principle got the upper hand of opportunism and the revolutionary forces overcame the machinations of the factionalists for the first time within the communist movement in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also dealt blows to the incorrect views and actions of the nationalists who were engrossed in only quarrelling for power.

Nationalists tried to bring the youth and student movement under their control, especially making Comrade Kim Il Sung and other progressive youth their fellow travellers for their own nationalist movement.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung did not budge an inch from the road of socialism which he had determinedly chosen through his own search for truth; not only so, he ruthlessly criticized the incorrect views and actions of the nationalists.

It was a spring day in 1927. An Chang Ho, a nationalist leader, came to Kirin and gave a political lecture on "the future of the Korean nationalist movement."

Leading functionaries of the nationalist movement organizations in various parts of Manchuria as well as members of the Independence Army and their "supporters," numbering several hundreds in all, were gathered at the lecture hall.

Comrade Kim Il Sung went to hear his lecture along with many of youth and students. Members of the nationalist movement were much excited by his speech.

But most of the youth and students were very cool towards the speaker.

The speaker contended throughout his lecture that "every individual should improve himself" and "a movement should be developed to build up national strength through education and industrial development."

It was a preposterous contention. The advocacy of "self-improvement by individuals" betrayed the naive principle of non-resistance, that people can become happy through "self-improvement" even if

the reactionary political system remains unchanged.

How would it be possible, with the stifling situation of the whole nation suffering under the yoke of the enemy, Japanese imperialism, to promote freely education and industrial development? How could it be possible to "build up national strength" under such a situation? Even if that were possible, how could the "aim of independence" be achieved without struggle against the enemy? It was quite impossible. It was impossible to ignore the requirements of the times that the people should be organized and educated for the revolution. And it was absolutely impossible to delay the struggle at the very time when a life-or-death struggle must be fought between the enemy and the Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung perceived that the theory expounded by the speaker was nothing but a capitulating contention of national reformists, which raising its head as the predominant trend in the nationalist movement camp, called for "reformation of national character" to make "civilized" slaves, "development of national industry" and "promotion of agriculture."

He promptly wrote a list of questions arguing against the lecture and sent it to the speaker through a student.

The speaker, who was making a fiery speech, was so dismayed that he stood speechless on the platform, unable to answer any of the questions.

After that, the nationalist leaders began to regard Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a "boy of a different colouring."

About that time, in 1927, a meeting to combine three *"bus"* by the nationalists was held over some months at a rice mill named "Fuhsingtai" in Kirin.

The rice mill was a short way off the road that Comrade Kim Il Sung took to go to the Yuwen Middle School. So he often dropped in at the mill to take a close look at the meeting. Although they were supposedly discussing the unification of the three *"bus,"* the attendants were actually engaged in petty bickerings for positions, so that the session was as noisy as a marketplace.

There were scenes of bigotry and dirty insults, and not even a modicum of rudimentary etiquette and conscience was to be found. It would have been ill illusion to expect any patriotism from them.

Deeply disillusioned with them, Comrade Kim Il Sung once wrote a satirical play—a play depicting three men fighting for positions—to express his sharp criticism of those nationalists. Nationalists who watched this play were so flurried that they quickly left the scene before the curtain fell.

The following day, Comrade Kim Il Sung met them and asked as follows:

... Why did you go home in the middle of the play last night? I wished you had stayed till the end to amuse yourself....

Whereupon they showed anger, saying, "Why did you insult us last night?"

Comrade Kim Il Sung replied, feigning ignorance:

... Why are you so angry, sir? It's no use quarrelling. The play we did last night was an honest representation of the feelings of young men. Why don't you pay more attention to what they say?...

The nationalists, evidently ashamed of themselves, said, "We should do something so they won't laugh at us." They could not say any more. They could not but form "Kukmin-bu" for form's sake under the name of a "combined" organization.

While they were still bogged down over a power struggle in their meeting, a man who announced himself as financial chief with great pomp, came over from the "Provisional Government in Shanghai," and accompanied by several representatives of that government, strutted about the city. He was coarse by nature and a stubborn conservative. But when he met young men, he pretended to be progressive and even cracked witless jokes.

One Sunday, Comrade Kim Il Sung accompanied by several of his progressive youth and students, met this man at a rice mill called "Taifengko" and challenged him to a debate.

Comrade Kim Il Sung asked:

... You old men are so blind for power that you seldom think of your country. There are only a small number of Korean peasants here, yet you are quarrelling among yourselves to get control of them. What's the use of all that?... You have established a 'government' and taken a position within it when you have actually no real power and no masses to back you up. Is it of any use to the independence movement? You have squandered independence movement funds collected from your fellow countrymen, taken trips to great powers for help, but what have you obtained from them by doing so? Just sitting back idly and protecting dearly the name of the 'government'—is this the way to independence?...

The important person from the "Provisional Government in Shanghai," faced with such sharp questions and refutations by youth and students, was unable to respond.

It was quite natural that the man who had made his appearance with no guiding theory but only the status of an "important person" of the nationalist movement camp should have found himself unable to refuse clear-cut reasoning by progressive youth and students who made Marxism-Leninism their guideline.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly realized once again what kinds of people were the self-styled "patriots" of the "Provisional Government in Shanghai."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's struggle against the mistaken actions of nationalists was waged on a full scale, with the Meeting of the General Federation of Youth in South Manchuria of 1929 providing the impetus.

In the spring of that year the meeting was held at Wangching-men, Hsingching County, under the sponsorship of the "Kukmin-bu", the federation of nationalist organizations.

Althouth he had no connections with the General Federation of Youth in South Manchuria or the General Federation of Youth in East Manchuria, Comrade Kim Il Sung attended the meeting in his capacity as representative of the Paishan Youth League in order to unite the youth movement and strengthen the communist influence within the anti-

**Comrade Kim Il Sung guiding a meeting of the Young Communist League organization**

Japanese youth organizations.

Prior to the opening of the meeting, a preparatory committee of the assembly was organized. It included Comrade Kim Il Sung and many progressive youths.

Noting this, leaders of the "Kukmin-bu" thought that the meeting would not go as they wished, so on the eve of the convention they terrorized the preparatory committee members.

At this time, Comrade Kim Il Sung was informed by his "T.D." comrades that some committee members including Choe Bong had been arrested by the nationalists. He was advised to hide himself at once to avoid the imminent danger.

But, infuriated at the terrorism of the nationalists, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Ko I Ho, one of the sponsors of the meeting of the General Federation of Youth in South Manchuria and accused him to his face, saying:

... You people have called the Meeting of the General Federation of Youth in South Manchuria but you must listen to and comment on the opinions of the preparatory committee members. You studied only the outline report submitted by the preparatory committee and criticized it one-sidedly. Now you are arresting some of the committee members. What's the matter with this? What you are doing is nothing but white terrorism among people of the same nation in a foreign land.... You cannot suppress others' thoughts. Although you may oppress the body, you cannot suppress thoughts.

The thoughts of young men are now developing fast. Your attempt to dampen their rising spirits will have only an adverse effect on our revolution. If you want to kill me, go ahead!...

The same night Comrade Kim Il Sung left for Nengchia, where his comrades were staying.

And, together with them, he issued an indignation statement at Sanyuanpy, Liuho County, exposing to the public the crimes of those nationalists who brutally killed Choe Bong and other members of the

meeting's preparatory committee.

As seen above, from the early days of his revolutionary activities, Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly saw through the true colours of the factionalists and national reformists who did enormous harm to the Korean revolution, shattered in good time ideologically, theoretically and in practice the unsound trends of thoughts spread by them and led the youth, students and the masses along the right path of the Korean revolution.

The course Comrade Kim Il Sung had covered to clear the path of the revolution indicated by Marxism-Leninism was not smooth.

As his reputation was enhanced as days went by, he was constantly shadowed and watched by the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys, the reactionary warlords.

Seeing that the anti-Japanese movement of the youth and students was unfolded vigorously under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Japanese imperialists bribed and abetted the reactionary Chinese warlords to make a big round-up in the autumn of 1929 of Koreans engaged in the anti-Japanese movement.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung, too, was arrested by the reactionary police and thrown into the Kirin prison together with his comrades.

In those days Comrade Kim Il Sung was apprehended three times by the enemy.

The firm faith of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the victory of the revolution and his fervent revolutionary passion, his firm revolutionary principle and strong fighting spirit could not be broken by the repeated arrests and tortures of the enemy, however brutal.

Even while he was confined behind iron bars of the Kirin prison Comrade Kim Il Sung gave continued guidance to the revolutionary organizations and elaborated his great plans for the Korean revolution.

He gave special thought to the question, how should the "violence for violence" principle be translated into action, and devoted himself to mapping out a strategic plan for the Korean national-liberation movement.

Having analysed in a scientific way the obtaining situation and lessons of the preceding anti-Japanese movement and basing himself on his rich experiences of anti-Japanese struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung had a firm belief that the only path to liberate the fatherland is to wage an armed struggle.

While fighting the enemy even in prison, he further elaborated his plans for the revolution of our country—the character and tasks of the Korean revolution, the problem of the united front and the building of a new-type Marxist-Leninist party that he already meditated on—and mapped out correct lines and scientific strategy and tactics.

After his release from the prison in the spring of 1930 Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of active and energetic struggle for realizing his far-reaching plan for the Korean revolution.

The course of the early revolutionary activities unfolded by Comrade Kim Il Sung with Kirin as the centre was a course in which he completely shaped the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and struck out a unique revolutionary path by applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea, and a course in which he reared innumerable youth and students into reliable performers of the Korean revolution, into ardent Communists.

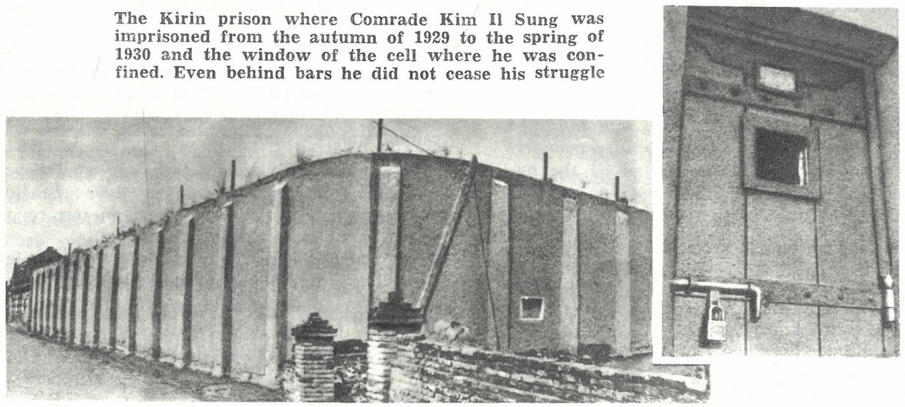
And it was a preparatory course for advancing the Korean revolution onto a higher plane of development.

In this course Comrade Kim Il Sung constructed the guiding theory for the Korean revolution and grew up into an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, into the great Leader of the Korean revolution equipped with unwavering fidelity to revolutionary principle, an indomitable will, remarkable organizing ability, extraordinary revolutionary sweep, revolutionary methods of work and popular work style, and superb art of leadership.

In this way the right path for Korean revolution was carved out by Comrade Kim Il Sung and new revolutionary forces were being prepared free from all the evils and filth chronic with the incipient communist movement.

The dawn of the Korean revolution was approaching.

**The Kirin prison where Comrade Kim Il Sung was imprisoned from the autumn of 1929 to the spring of 1930 and the window of the cell where he was confined. Even behind bars he did not cease his struggle**





# Creative Thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on Peasant Market in Socialist Society and Way of Abolishing It

In his classic works "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, gave a perfect elucidation to the problem of the peasant market and the way of abolishing it, along with problem of the correlations between the scale of the economy and the rate of development of production, problems of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value in socialist society, thus further enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and making a great contribution to stepping up the building of socialism and communism.

The problem of the peasant market in socialist society is a problem as to how the state of the working class uses the commodity-money relations in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and a problem of going over to a supply system in the distribution of consumer goods, putting an end to trade which has existed for several thousand years in the history of mankind.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's original thought on the peasant market in socialist society and the way of abolishing it gives a scientific exposition to this important question to be tackled in the transition period and constitutes a guiding compass in overcoming opportunist deviation of all hues found in this field and in successfully settling the said question on the Marxist-Leninist principles.

* * *

In his brilliant works "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself upon a profound scientific analysis and with a keen insight, expounded in an allround way the nature, utilization and prospect of the peasant market in socialist society, thus perfecting the Marxist-Leninist theory on the problem of the peasant market.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave, first of all, a correct Marxist-Leninist elucidation to the nature of the peasant market in socialist society.

**"The peasant market represents a form of trade whereby the peasants sell directly to the population at definite places part of the farm produce as well as animal products of the joint economy of co-operative farms and of the sideline of individual co-operative farmers. Though a form of trade in socialist society, the peasant market retains a lot of remains of capitalism."** ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," English ed., pp. 27-28.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung gives a scientific exposition of the nature and character of the peasant market in socialist society.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, the sources of the commodities in the peasant market are part of products of the joint economy of co-operative farms and of the sideline of individual peasants. This means that the economic basis of the peasant market is co-operative ownership, a form of socialist ownership, and the sideline of individual co-operative farmers closely connected with the former.

Business dealings are conducted among socialist working people in the peasant market. Therefore, there are no capitalists and the exploiting relations do not exist there.

The peasant market in socialist society comes under the powerful regulating function of the state of proletarian dictatorship and predominating influence of the state trade which rules supreme in the domestic market.

In defining the nature of the peasant market, a form of trade in socialist society, Comrade Kim Il Sung also intelligently expounded the backward aspects of the peasant market that retains a lot of remains of capitalism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"What, then, are the capitalist remains of the peasant market? They are to be found in the fact that in the peasant market prices are determined spontaneously according to demand and supply and, therefore, the law of value operates somewhat blindly. The state does not plan demand and supply or prices for the peasant market."** (Ibid., p. 28.)

The spontaneous establishment of prices according to demand and supply is an important expression of the blind operation of the law of value. This explains the reason why the capitalist remnants remain in the peasant market. Prices are determined according to demand and supply in the peasant market and the law of value operates blindly to some extent. This means that the exchange of commodities in the peasant market is not planned by the state.

In the peasant market the commodity exchange is made directly between producers and consumers. This bespeaks that the peasant market is a backward form of commodity circulation different from an advanced form of commodity transference done through the channels of trading organs.

As is seen above, the peasant market is a form of trade in socialist society, but it is a backward one which retains a lot of remains of capitalism.

It is therefore preferable in principle that there be no peasant market under the advanced, socialist system.

But, since there are the co-operative economy and individual sideline production under socialism, it is inevitable that the peasant market exists, and it is not half bad that it does.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's correct Marxist-Leninist exposition of the nature of the peasant market affords a basis for determining the correct stand and attitude the Party and the state of the working class should take toward the peasant market.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined precisely the essence and character of the peasant market in socialist society and, at the same time, gave a comprehensive, new elucidation to the necessity of the use of the peasant market and its role.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"It is rather good than bad that the sideline production and the peasant market still exist in socialist society. We are not yet in a position to sufficiently supply, through the channels of the state, all that are necessary for the people's life, above all, sundry goods for daily use like brooms and calabash-ladles, and subsidiary provisions like meat, eggs, gingili and wild sesame. And under the circumstances, what is wrong if individuals produce these things on the side and sell them in the market? A backward way as it is, it should still be made use of when the advanced ways are not enough to cover everything."** (Ibid., pp. 29-30.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the proper use of the backward way along with the advanced one is an inevitable demand for meeting more satisfactorily the material requirements of the people in the transition period when the productive forces are not fully developed.

The socialist state should not immediately abolish the individual sideline production and the peasant market on the ground that they are backward ways, but use them in such a way as to make them effectively serve the socialist society and gradually replace them with advanced ways in accordance with the growth of production and development of technique.

This is the principle the Marxist-Leninist party in power should strictly observe in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The use of the peasant market in socialist society does not mean that we can leave it to the natural course of things and the growth of capitalist elements. In order to utilize the peasant market in the interests of the building of socialism, the spontaneous character of the peasant market must be further restricted and an active step taken to prevent the capitalist elements from growing.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the basic principles which should be observed in using the peasant market purposefully and in favour of socialist construction.

He taught as follows:

**"If too large kitchen-gardens were given to co-operative farmers, they might be engrossed in their individual farming, neglecting collective labour, and this might foster capitalist elements."** (Ibid., p. 30.)

These remarks of Comrade Kim Il Sung teach us that the size of kitchen-gardens is connected closely with the furtherance of capitalist elements, and, accordingly, in order to utilize the peasant market in the interests of socialist construction it should be restricted.

Whether the peasant market is made use of in favour of socialist upbuilding or difficulties are brought to socialist construction with the growth of capitalist elements largely depends on the size of kitchen-gardens. It is because the economy of kitchen-gardens is an important material basis of the peasant market.

Under the conditions in which a lot of old ideological remnants remain in the minds of the peasants, when the size of kitchen-gardens is too large the peasant market would be enlarged and its spontaneous character would affect the economic life of the country and the ideological consciousness of the peasants to a considerable extent. And some unworthy peasants would want to develop the individual economy at the expense of the joint economy of co-operative farm.

Realities of our country confirm that the proper restriction on the size of kitchen-gardens is an important lever to strengthen socialist discipline at co-operative farms, promote the development of the joint economy and use the peasant market in the service of socialist construction.

With regard to another principle to be abided by in using purposefully the peasant market, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Of course, the spontaneous character of the peasant market undergoes certain restrictions according as the state trade develops and the regulating function of the state over the peasant market grows. Yet, at the stage of socialism, the peasant market cannot be completely done away with."** (Ibid., p. 28.)

The regulating function of the state cannot lead to the complete abolishment of the peasant market. But it prevents to a certain extent the peasant market from drifting with the stream of spontaneity.

To restrict the spontaneous character of the peasant market the socialist state enhances its regulating function mainly through economic measures. The spontaneous character of the peasant market is further restricted when the state trade develops and constantly heightens its leading role in the domestic market as a whole, the purchasing work undergoes improvement to purchase more and more marketable farm produce through planned trading channels, and state prices exert a growing influence upon the prices in the peasant market.

It would be wrong to think that the peasant market can be abolished by the law. It would also be unadvisable to exercise excessive administrative control over the peasant market or leave it to take its own course without taking any regulating measures.

The socialist state must enhance its regulating function and overcome the spontaneous character of the peasant market step by step, while gradually arranging the cardinal conditions for abolishing it. This is the principled stand of using purposefully the peasant market in conformity to the nature of the socialist system, and the Marxist-Leninist principle to be adhered to to protect truly the interests of the people.

Scientifically expounding the time, conditions and ways of abolishing the peasant market, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated intelligently the lawful transition of trade to a complete supply system after the peasant market and commodity circulation come to an end.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"Then, when will the individual sideline production and the peasant market disappear?**

**"Firstly, they will disappear only when the country is industrialized, technology highly developed, and there are plenty of all consumer goods required by the people....**

**"Secondly, the individual sideline production and peasant market will cease to exist only when co-operative ownership is turned into ownership of the entire people."** (Ibid., pp. 31-33.)

The time when the country is industrialized, technology highly developed, there are plenty of all consumer goods required by the people and the single ownership of the entire people holds unchallenged sway, is in accord with a time when the period of transition from capitalism to socialism is over, the gap between town and country is eliminated, the rural question finally settled and thus the complete victory of socialism is achieved.

This means that the problem in regard to the complete abolishment of the peasant market is settled when the tasks of the transition period to win the complete victory of socialism are fulfilled through the continued revolution after the triumph of the socialist system.

This shows that the complete abolishment of the peasant market can be attained not through a simple administrative and business-like measure, but through a struggle to win a complete victory of socialism by powerfully promoting the revolution in all fields of socialist construction.

It is one of the cardinal ways of abolishing the peasant market to conduct socialist economic construction well, lay the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and highly develop the productive forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"To solve this problem large quantities of goods should be produced.... If the state meets the demands of the people in this way and eliminates from the peasant market goods dealt there one by one, then the peasant market will no longer be needed in the end."** (Ibid., p. 32.)

As is taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, if the productive forces of the country are developed highly and the state supplies plenty of all kinds of consumer goods required by the people, then the commodity exchange at the peasant market and the reselling and the black-marketeering will naturally cease to exist.

With regard to another cardinal way of abolishing the peasant market Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"...When the two sorts of ownership are welded into the single ownership of the entire people the individual sideline economy will vanish, due to the developed productive forces, and, consequently, the peasant market will disappear and the circulation of commodities as a whole will become unnecessary."** (Ibid., p. 33.)

The existence of the co-operative and the individual sideline economy under socialism is the direct cause why the peasant market remains. Hence, turning the co-operative ownership into ownership of the entire people is the major way of completely abolishing the peasant market.

As the co-operative ownership turns gradually into ownership of the entire people and the productive forces are developed, the individual sideline economy will become more insignificant, and when ownership by the whole people holds undivided sway, the collective economy of co-operative farms and the individual sideline economy will disappear and the peasant market will also come to an end.

As is clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his immortal works "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," if the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are vigorously

pushed ahead and the assistance of town to country intensified in an allround way, and, on this basis, the two types of ownership are organically linked in such a way as to constantly enhance the leading role of ownership of the entire people over the co-operative ownership, the single ownership of the entire people will become dominant and the peasant market vanish finally.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified in a masterly way the law-governed process of the disappearance of the peasant market and the transition of trade to a supply system.

He taught as follows:

**"To conclude, the peasant market as well as the underhand dealings will disappear and trade will go over finally to the supply system only when the productive forces have developed to such an extent that the state can sufficiently turn out and supply all kinds of goods required by the people and co-operative ownership has grown into ownership of the entire people."** (Ibid., p. 34.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a classic proposition which indicates in an original way the law-governed transition of trade to a supply system.

It is the law-governed process that as socialist and communist construction progresses, trade which is a historical category connected with the existence of commodity production, gradually ceases to exist.

The process of transition of trade to the supply system is the dialectic course of the constant deepening and development of the principal function of the socialist trade, a trade for supply for the people in essence, and, at the same time, is the dialectic course of the gradual withering of free dealings, the old form of trade.

When there are plenty of all kinds of consumer goods required by the people and the single ownership of the entire people holds sway in the course of the development of socialist society, trade will go over to a supply system—the major form of supply of consumer goods to the population.

Under such a supply system the law of value will cease to function in the domain of supply of consumer goods. And the requirements of the population for consumer goods will be satisfied better through strictly planned supply channels and the reselling and the black-marketeering will be bound to disappear.

This will also tend to even up conditions of material and cultural life for all people.

The enforcement of the supply system is a thorough embodiment of the supreme principle governing the activities of the Marxist-Leninist Party and the socialist state—solicitude for the betterment of the well-being of the people—in conformity to the completely triumphant socialist society.

Transition of trade to a supply system is realized not all at once, in a rash manner, but gradually in accordance with the progress of socialist construction. This can be completed when a perfect socialist society is built.

The Party and the state of the working class must gradually create a series of socio-economic conditions for effecting the supply system from the first days of socialist construction, while steadily developing socialist trade into the supply system.

* * *

The brilliant ideas on peasant market advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his outstanding, classical Marxist-Leninist works "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" are a priceless wealth which developed and enriched in an original way the Marxist-Leninist economic theory and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon capable of shattering all hues of opportunism in this field.

The problem of the peasant market remained unsettled in the Marxist-Leninist theory. This problem is one of the important theoretical problems of the socialist economy whose settlement is urgently required by practice of our socialist construction of today.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded comprehensively a law-governed process of the birth, development and disappearance of the peasant market and thus built up a perfect systematic, scientifically-substantiated theory on the peasant market in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative thought which gives a perfect elucidation to the problem of the peasant market enabled the Marxist-Leninist economic theory to explore a new phase.

# "Peasants Are Masters of Land, Masters of the Country"

**KIM UN SOK**

Our countryside is becoming a richer and more civilized one equipped with up-to-date techniques as days and years go by.

Today we peasants are working with pride on the vast fields of socialist co-operative farms for the prosperity and development of the country and for the happiness of our life as masters of the country and genuine masters of the land.

Indeed happy are we peasants who, living on our co-operativised land, march ahead along the bright path charted in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The happier our life becomes, the more forcibly it reminds us of the grim days of the past when because of lack of our own land we were worked like beasts of burden by landlords and were forced to quit our dear homeland to roam about in search of means of living and the more clearly we remember the glorious history in which we became the masters of the land, the socialist working peasants.

Our Party has constantly shown a deep attention and concern for the solution of the rural and the peasant question ever since the liberation.

I look back with pride, among other things, to the days when the historical land reform, the century-old aspiration of our peasants, was carried out under the personal guidance of Comrade Premier.

* * *

On March 5, 1946, the Law on the Land Reform was announced. Everyone who experienced the epoch-making land reform will vividly remember it—the whole country was astir with emotion, excitement and joy.

"The land to the tillers!"

"Long live the land reform!"

The *manse* and cheers of the people welcoming the land reform shook the earth.

We peasants in Nae-ri, Sijok *myon,* Taedong county, South Pyongan Province (present Rosan-ri, Samsok district), like all the peasants in the country, supported and welcomed the Law on the Land Reform in unrestricted excitement, and set to work for its successful enforcement.

A rural committee was organized in our village with the poor peasants and hired hands who had been the most humiliated and the poorest people before liberation.

I was elected chairman of the rural committee. As I thought that we would carry out by ourselves the land reform—a great national undertaking never known in history—by confiscating the land of the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and landlords and distributing it to landless peasants, it seemed everything was like a dream.

But things did not proceed as we had expected when we set about the land reform. We had no experienced person in this sort of work and none of us had ever thought of it before.

The members of the rural committee busily ran about in unabated excitement but they actually were perplexed as to what to do and how.

The objects of confiscation were not similar, nor were the objects of distribution either and, on top of it, the land was greatly varied. So even the members of the rural committee had different views. Their zeal was high but their poor education and lack of experience puzzled them in not a few problems. And, to make matters worse, some people, taken in by the sinister rumours spread by reactionaries, did not believe in the land reform and some malicious elements even perpetrated acts of sabotage.

One day in March 1946 General Kim Il Sung visited our village.

Twenty years or so have passed since then, but still I remember the words given us by the General who, despite the claims of a busy life in the early days of national construction, came to our village in person and, sharing joy with us peasants, illumined the road for us to follow.

The General, shaking hands with each of us, said, "I have come to see whether the land reform is well

in progress."

To tell the truth, we were so overwhelmed with emotion at that time that we could hardly find proper words of greetings. We had little thought that the General would come to us in person—the very General who had won back our lost country, set up the state of the people and gave us even the farm land!

The General took a seat on a straw-mat spread in the courtyard.

We sat down, like one family, around the General whom we had so longed to see.

The General asked us in detail: Whether our work was going on well; how the rural committee was composed of and organized; how far the work progressed until then, etc.

Upon learning that the rural committee was composed of the hired hands and poor peasants who were the poorest in the village, the General expressed his satisfaction and added that the formation of the rural committee with such people would make it possible to carry out the land reform thoroughly as required by the Party.

Then we told him about the village's condition of land which had been wholly belonged to landlords, about the total acreage of confiscated land and the number of peasants who were to get the land, and about the process of distribution being carried on impartially according to points.

The General heard us out with great satisfaction and praised us for having done a great deal of work in a short space of time. We told him that we had received much help from the workers' representatives sent by the Party. In this respect, he taught us in plain terms what significance the worker-peasant alliance had for the revolution and that the working class and peasants should join their efforts in the struggle for the building of a prosperous democratic independent state in the future. Then he instructed workers' representatives to continue to give effective assistance to peasants.

By that time the news of the General's visit spread throughout the village, and people, men and women, old and young, came in crowds.

The General seated the aged at the head and asked them to give their impressions about the land reform. The oldfolks expressed their feeling without reserve.

"We peasants longed, awake or asleep through life, to work our own farm land. Now that we have our lifelong desire fulfilled by you gracious General, we have no regrets even if we die now," said an old man who sat near the General. Then another elderly man next to him added:

"A good era has come to our village. Though old, I am resolved to lead a worthwhile life from now on with the farm land given by you General."

He told exactly what all of us was thinking of. Tears stood in the eyes of women. They were the tears of joy seen for the first time in their faces wrinkled with poverty and hardships.

When the old men finished, the General said to the following effect:

**...I am very happy to see you so delighted. But it is not I that gave you the farm land. You yourselves, the veritable masters of land, have regained your own land. Who can be the masters of the land if not those who till the land, sow seeds and gather crops. Land must belong to you peasants who plow the land....**

The courtyard seethed with joy all the more.

Changing the topics of conversation the General suggested us to discuss together if there were anything we were not certain of or we wanted to ask.

I felt as if all my doubts had been dispelled at once.

We had been vexed about so many problems because of our ignorance.

And now we were allowed us to ask him everything. But when I came to speak to him I hardly knew what to start from, so I remain silent. Other persons too hesitated to speak out. Then, a peasant rose and asked the General whether the land we were going to receive would belong to us even after a unified government was set up.

This broke the silence and whispers arose. Some people took on a reproaching air, as if to say: It is a bad form to ask such a question. But it also was a question to which we had failed to give a clear-cut, sufficient answer.

Upon learning that the old man had been a tenant farmer and was a frontrank peasant, the General said that a peasant who would be given the farm land might well ask such a question, and then told us about the miserable plight we peasants had undergone from generation to generation because of lack of farm land of our own, and about the struggle waged by the revolutionaries to get back the land.

He farther said that no one could deprive us of the land now placed in our hands again, that we should not allow it and that, to do so, we must be worthy of the masters of the land. Then he taught as follows:

**...The peasants who will get the benefit of current land distribution comprise the absolute majority of the population of our country. And the working class is on the side of the peasants. If the peasants forming the absolute majority, firmly united, fight on hand in hand with the working class there will be no formidable enemy. At the same time, we must establish a unified government which will protect our land firmly. Everything depends on our own strength....**

The words of the General awakened us to the right way to live and fight as befits the genuine masters of the land, and we felt fresh courage and confidence surging within us.

In addition, the General cleared up one by one various puzzling problems that confronted us in actual work. Then he explained in easy terms about the historical significance of the land reform in the democratization of the country and in the strengthening of the democratic base.



The General, looking with satisfaction at the brightening faces of peasants, consulted with cadres who accompanied him before he told us that if we had anything more to ask or to be solved we should bring it to the people's committee or the rural committee and stressed that the people's committee and the rural committee should always give timely and correct solutions to the problems raised by the people.

The General then exhorted that the peasants should do farming well and do their part for national construction and give all their children an education to make them fine builders of the country.

After parting with the peasants the General said to us members of the rural committee and the workers' representatives that the revolution had just begun and we had much more work to do in the future. Then he said that we must thoroughly denounce and condemn the landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation and bring over to the side of the revolution all persons whom we could win over. He said as follows:

**....The land reform is the first democratic reform in our country and the first land revolution among many countries of Asia. Such a great historical undertaking of the nation must be carried out correctly. And some peasants, unaware of the true significance of the land reform, may fall into the reactionary propaganda and waver, so we must further activate the work of propaganda and explanation to steadily enhance their political and class consciousness....**

These teachings of the General made me feel that I could tackle any work without a hitch. And at the same time, feeling sorry for the trouble I put to the General as I had done my job poorly, I said to him frankly that due to little schooling and knowledge I was vexed very often.

The General told me with a broad smile:

**...You may well say so. But it is not because we have not persons possessing knowledge that our Party and people's committees had the rural committees organized with the poor peasants and hired hands like you. The land reform can be thoroughly and correctly carried out only by the poor peasants and hired hands like you. And such persons alone will endeavour to learn more diligently than others for better farming.**

**...You Comrades, too, must study hard in future. How can you fully prove your worth as masters if you complain about lack of knowledge when you find yourselves in your own country, your own world....**

Thus he trusted, valued and guided us.

The General, bringing back his memory of a big landlord who had lived somewhere in the region, asked us where he lived.

When told that he had lived in the neighbouring village the General invited us to come there with him and got into his car.

The landlords surnamed Pak, who lived luxuriously in a pretentious villa at Songmun-ri, was one of the biggest landlords in the area of Pyongyang, and a wicked pro-Japanese element who once rose to a provincial councillor. When the Japanese imperialists were defeated he shrank with fear, but, learning the news of the Yankee's occupation of South Korea, he raised his head again and came to oppose the three-seven tenancy system and then fled to the South. The crimes committed by the scoundrel were innumerable.

The General stepped in through the gate of the house of landlord Pak, when a group of peasants rushed out and prostrated themselves before the General. They were former hired farm keepers, farm hands and servants of the house.

The General, dissuading them from doing so, helped them to straighten up and slowly walked into the courtyard. Looking round the house with scores of rooms the General heard the criminal acts of the landlord, and said that the landlords are all as malicious as him. He went on to say:

**...The scoundrel once squeezed the blood of our fellow-countrymen under the patronage of the Japs, and now he went over to the Yankees to win their patronage. How can we forgive the landlords?... We must carry out the land reform well so that the scoundrels might have no place to set foot on the Korean soil in the future....**

At this village, too, villagers gathered together and sat around the General in a room like one family. The General invited time and again the elders sitting on the wooden floor to come in. The old men who spent most of their life in this house as lifetime farm hands came into the room and sat on their knees, filled with awe.

The General, giving a look to the old men for a while, said to them that he also had a grandfather who followed the plow for life until his back was bent, and personally helped them by the hand to take seats on the warmest part of the room, asking them to take it ease and feel at home.

The old men had never been treated as human beings since their birth.

But the General personally called on them and held them in esteem like his real parents!

Overwhelmed with a thousand emotion the old men silently took the seats following the advice of the General.

That day the General acquainted himself with the bitter past of these old men who had suffered all sorts of maltreatment and insult in the house of landlord Pak. Then he consulted with cadres accompanying him, before he said as follows:

"Well, I should like to propose this. Let's give this house and all its belongings to those who suffered most in this house and offer them the best plots of the land of landlord Pak."

All present readily consented to it, rejoicing over it most heartily.

"Dear General...! It's very kind of you...." said an old man called Ri standing to his feet, tears in his eyes. The old man had toiled together with his only son until his hairs turned grey living in one of the shabby huts belonging to landlord Pak. He was so choked with grateful emotion that he could not end his words.

The General helped him to sit down and told us with emphasis that we should put up on the gate

of the house a big name-plate of the man who had suffered most in the landlord's.

How can it be that these words of the General, his concern and affection, are confined to a certain peasant!

They were concern and affection for all our peasants who were maltreated and insulted under the yoke of a handful of landlords.

The General said that our peasants were the masters of the land, masters of the country. Then he stressed that it was the Party and the people's power that had brought the happiness of today to our people and that was why we should do all we could for the sake of the Party and the people's power.

Exhorting that the way to do so is doing farming well, he asked us to the discussion of the problem as to how to cultivate farm land well and how to get more harvest in the future.

An old man who was known as an experienced farmer at Songmun-ri rose and spoke first.

He said that he had thought everything would be all right if only he owned farm land, but now when he came to get land he had many things to worry about: among other things, he had no ox to till land and no money in hand to buy fertilizer with. Whispers arose among the people, some agreed with him and some disagreed.

The General remarked that he had touched upon a very urgent problem and asked us to tell him without hesitation if we had any proposals to make. We spoke to him everything that come to our mind, feeling quite at ease.

When the peasants put forward all their proposals, the General first referred to the problem of farming funds:

...You are now masters of the land and at the same time masters of the country. So it's only natural you should have things to worry about. I suppose you have not a sufficient amount of farm implements and seed grain, not to speak of money for fertilizer. So the people's committees are rushing with preparation for setting up the peasants' bank and consumers' co-operatives, so that the peasants may borrow farming funds at low interest and buy fertilizer or farm implements at low prices....

Then the General taught that we would do well to till land by forming oxen-sharing teams with the oxen in the village.

The peasants were greatly admired at the sagacious measures taken by the General.

Then, touching upon the problem of water which was troubling the peasants the General suggested that we solve the problem by completing as early as possible, with joint efforts and with support of the state, the construction of the reservoir in our village which the Japs had undertaken but left unfinished.

Parting with us that day at the entrance of the village where we saw him off, the General said he would come to us often and once again exhorted us to carry out the land reform successfully and do farming well from the first year.

Thus thanks to the correct leadership of the Party and the Premier and his personal guidance, we carried out the land reform thorough-goingly in a short space of time.

* * *

This is how we became the masters of the land, the full-fledged masters of the country. Many years have passed since then.

These have been indeed years of worthwhile life. We worked with all our might in the land given by the General and our livelihood improved every year and our life become worth living.

But the enemy did not like our happy life, and finally ignited a war to rob us of our happiness.

Our people, who had experienced through their life the correct policies of the Party and the Premier and were conscious of their being the honorable masters of the country, beat down the U.S. imperialists and the class enemies and defended with lives the people's power and the land given by the Leader.

The war ended in the victory for our people, but because of the severe scars of war the life of our peasants and the material and technical foundations of agriculture were deteriorated.

At that time, too, the Party and Comrade Premier led us to the path of socialist co-operativization and illumined the road for us to follow in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The Party and Government showed great concern for our countryside and peasants.

Irrigation was completed and mechanization has been pushed ahead and agricultural facilities and modern houses built at state expense. Besides, agricultural tax-in-kind was abolished completely.

The looks of our countryside have changed and the peasants' life improved markedly.

We have marched with one purpose along the path of victory indicated by the Party and Comrade Premier and scaled a high eminence of today. In these days of proud struggle we drew new strength and courage and overcame difficulties bearing always in mind the unforgettable historic day when we were made the masters of the land.

We have still much work to do. We must unify our fatherland without fail within the life of our generation and share our happiness with the peasants in South Korea.

We are aware that to accelerate the final victory of our revolution and repay the constant deep solicitude of the Party and the Premier and all the benefits we receive from the state we have before us the task of increasing the production of grain and other farm produce, upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Party and the teachings of Comrade Premier given at the National Congress of the Agricultural Workers.

Rallied around the Party and the Leader more closely, like all other farmers of the country, we are fighting vigorously to increase grain production, while steadily revolutionizing and working-classizing ourselves.



# The Whole Country Races Ahead at "Kangson Speed," a New Speed of Chollima

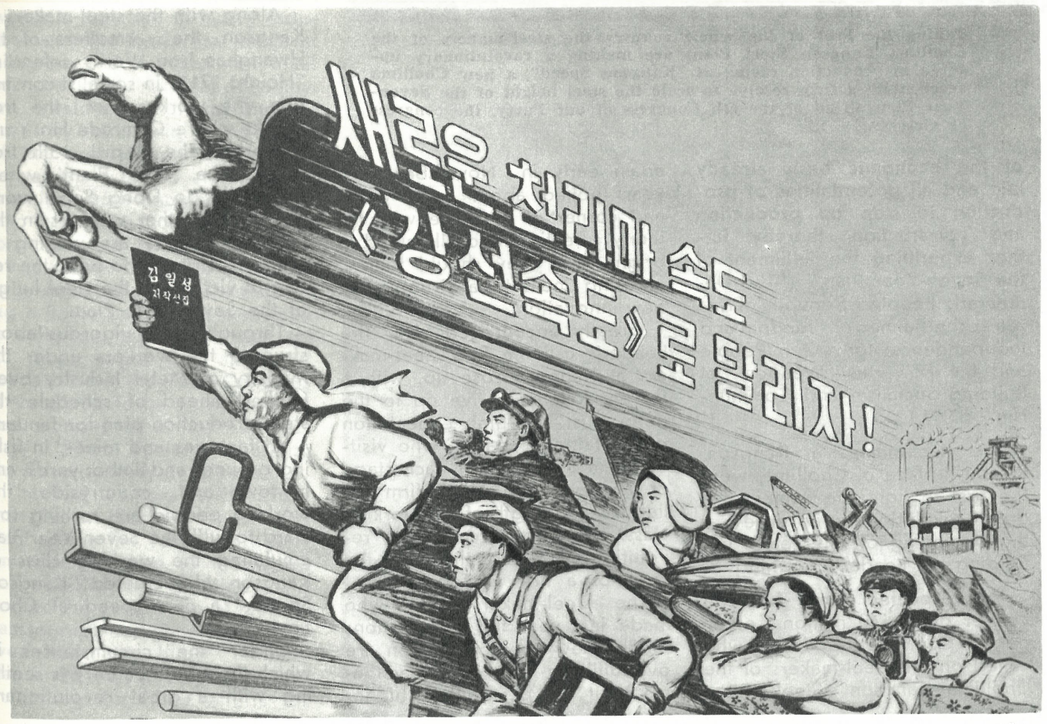
The entire people of the country are bringing about a new great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy to greet with great successes the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of the Korean revolution. This year we will see the grandiose programme of the Seven-Year Plan carried out and great progress and leap forward made to turn our socialist industrial-agricultural state into an advanced, powerful socialist industrial state.

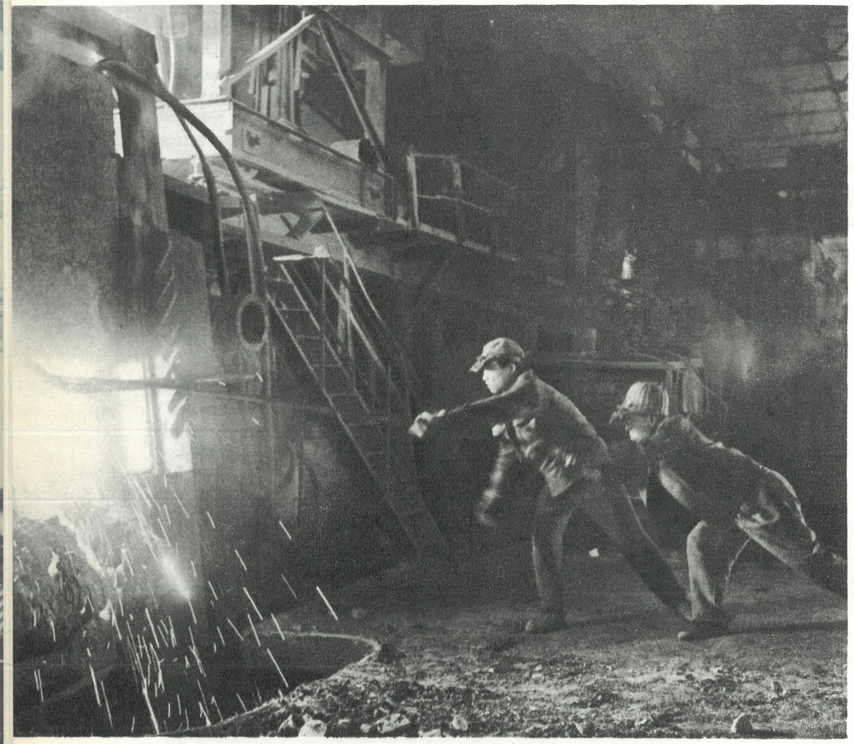
The working people across the country are unfolding a vigorous labour struggle to scale all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan before the historic Congress of the Party which will sum up the brilliant victories and achievements scored in all fields of the revolution and construction after the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and illumine a bright road towards a new stage of our revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

**"The entire working people should work in a more revolutionary way without slackening their high revolutionary spirit in the least and make the best use**

**Let's forge ahead at "Kangson Speed," a new Chollima speed!**





**Taking the lead of the whole country the steel-makers of the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant are making a revolutionary upsurge in production racing at "Kangson Speed", a new Chollima speed, with a firm resolve to scale the steel height of the Seven-Year Plan ahead of the 5th Congress of our Party, the congress of victors**

**of the economic basis already laid and all potentialities of production to step up production and construction, thereby further expediting the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 57.)

The steel-makers at Kangson, the birth-place of Chollima, were the first to light the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge at the beginning of this year, upholding the Leader's teachings.

The respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung who called on the steel-makers of the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant again early in November last year looked about every nook and corner of their life with fatherly affection and illumined a bright road they should follow, arousing them to a struggle for new innovation.

Greatly encouraged by the Leader's call the Red steel-makers at Kangson rose up, with a fervent loyalty to live up to the deep trust and high expectation of the fatherly Leader, who visited them in person at each stage of the revolution with a firm belief in the strength of the working class, the main force of the revolution, and led them to the road of a new victory.

The steel-makers here who made last year full preparations for the new year production are overfulfilling their daily assignments at 120 per cent or higher on an average to overfulfil the yearly plan which was 68 per cent greater than the results of last year.

They are carrying out with credit in this way their pledge of allegiance made to the Leader that this year they will double steel output as compared with the results of the fulfilment of the last year's plan.

It is really a miracle to double steel output in one year. They shortened the time of a heat by far and improved technical processes.

In this course the steel-makers of Kangson who are singleheartedly loyal to the Party and the Leader, created "Kangson Speed," a new Chollima speed.

The "Kangson Speed," a new speed of Chollima, is greatly encouraging the working people who are advancing ahead for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan which will be an epoch-making event in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism, setting the whole country aflame with a greater revolutionary upsurge.

Along with the steel-makers at Kangson, the smelters of the Hwanghae Iron Works defending "Height 1211" in socialist construtions, the workers of the Iron Works where Comrade Ho Yong Il works, the April 13th Iron Works, the Steel Plant where Comrade Jo Dong Sop works and all the other workers in this field of industry are waging a vigorous struggle to hoist the red flag of victory on the steel height of the Seven-Year Plan.

Through such a vigorous labour struggle the workers under the Ministry of Metal Industry overfulfilled ahead of schedule the steel production plan for January.

At factories and mines, in fishing grounds and timber yards, and in town and countryside the working people are rushing forward to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan emulating the working class of Kangson who created "Kangson Speed," a new speed of Chollima.

Under the circumstances in which the whole country is seeihing with a great revolutionary upswing, the workers in the power industry have launched a dynamic struggle to capture the power height of the Seven-Year Plan before the Fifth Congress of the Party and are effecting continued innovation. They increased electricity production by 20 per cent in the first 10 days of January as compared with the corresponding period of the last year.

The Red coal miners who were the first to conquer their height—the coal height of the Seven-Year Plan, a grandiose programme put forward by the Fourth Congress of our Party—are also establishing new records in coal production, tunnelling, pit construction and other workings.

The workers at the coal mine where Comrade Li Chae Ho works overfulfilled its monthly quota only in 13 days. By dint of such a strenuous struggle of Red miners of the country the January plan of the Ministry of Power and Coal Industry was overfulfilled ahead of the set time.

The Red workers in the field of machine-building industry, which is the core of heavy industry and the basis for technical progress and development of all branches of the national economy, are creating new norms and records by raising higher the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge. The workers at the Chollima June 15th Engineering Plant who had manufactured a 3,000-ton press, an 8-meter turning lathe, a 6,000-ton press and other large-sized machines are launching a fierce battle with a resolve to carry out this year's plan set 1.5 times larger than the last year's before the Fifth Congress of the Party, to be worthy of the Red workers of a "Mother Factory," "Hero Factory Inheriting the Revolutionary Traditions."

The Red workers at the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant where the Taean work system widely known to the world was established, doubled and trebled the production of motors, transformers and generators. They overfulfilled the huge monthly plan in 20 days in all indices and are redoubling their efforts for increased production.

The constructors in Pyongyang who had created the world startling "Pyongyang Speed" when rehabilitating the Red capital of the revolution in the post-war days, are dashing ahead at "Kangson Speed," a new speed of Chollima.

In November last year alone, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed them on several occasions to construct more houses, monumental public buildings, creches, kindergartens and turn Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, into a more magnificent, modern city better to live in.

Boundlessly inspired by great solicitudes and paternal love shown by the Leader the workers of the construction trust where Comrade Yun Byong Kwon works combated passivism and conservatism and rose up boldly even under the difficult conditions with the economic construction and defence upbuilding being carried on in parallel.

They are continually accelerating the construction speed with a resolve to carry out the huge yearly plan for construction of multi-story modern dwellings before the Fifth Congress of the Party by maintaining "Kangson Speed," a new Chollima speed.

The flames of the great revolutionary upsurge are furiously flaring up, not only in furnace shops where molten iron emits sparks and in mines and construc-

**Members of the Chollima Chongsan Co-operative Farm challenged co-op farmers all over the country to a socialist emulation and have come to the fore in it. They are now speeding up preparations for the yearly farming in order to meet the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a high degree of political zeal and labour exploit**

tion sites where blasting shakes the earth, but also on fishing grounds off the eastern coast.

In order to supply more fish to the working people in all parts of the country who are struggling for the economic construction and defence upbuilding, entering this year, a brilliant year when all heights of the Seven-Year Plan will be victoriously scaled, the Red fishermen set out on big fish catch with full preparations. They had big haul everyday and splendidly overfulfilled more than two months ahead of schedule the fish catch plan for the first quarter of this year which was twice or more than the actual results of the same period of last year.

The workers in light industry in all parts of the country, too, are assiduously working to turn out more fabrics, knit goods, daily necessaries and foodstuff in the high spirit of scaling the textile height of the Seven-Year Plan and bringing about a radical turn in comsumer goods production.

Amid the flames of the great Chollima upsurge textile workers have established new records; weaver Cho Ok Hi of the January Textile Mill who tends 80 looms for herself, that is, 20 looms more than last year, fulfilled in five days her monthly quota; spinner Choe Jong Sun of the mill where Comrade Jon Ho Son works overfulfilled her assignment for two months in six days. In this way the ranks of multi-spindle and multi-loom tenders are expanding as days go by.

Keeping pace with the grandiose labour struggle of the working class who is racing ahead at "Kangson Speed," a new Chollima speed, our co-op farmers in charge of the granary of the country also burn their hearts with the blazing flames of the great revolutionary upsurge.

All the villagers of Chongsan-ri, Kangso County, a glorious place associated with the great Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method created by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have turned out in a body to gather bumper harvest as a gift to the Fifth Party Congress by doing farming work well in "The Way the Chongsan-ri Villagers Work."

Under the wise leadership and warm love of the fatherly Leader which they keenly feel every day and every hour in their struggle and life, cherishing in the depth of their minds a high pride and honour of living and working in Chongsan-ri, a village of honour, the Chongsan-ri folks challenged co-op farmers all over the country to a socialist emulation for increased agricultural production in order to further accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and victoriously scale the grain height of the Seven-Year Plan and are dynamically marching ahead taking the lead of the struggle.

In order to produce on an average 7.3 tons of rice and over 4.5 tons of maize per *chongbo*, 4 tons of meat per workteam and 200 kg of meat and 1,100 eggs per household, everyday they do work two to three times or four to five times in each work place making a new revolutionary upsurge in grain production and all other branches of agricultural production.

The flame of the great revolutionary upsurge enkindled by the Chongsan-ri people is spreading all over the countryside like a prairie fire.

Red farmers across the country have come out to capture the grain height of the Seven-Year Plan. They are working harder in the high spirit of gathering bumper crop as a gift to the Fifth Congress of the Party by carrying out farm work well this year, too, in "The Way the Chongsan-ri Villagers Work."

All the miracles and innovations are ascribable to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the unrestricted loyalty to the Leader of the working people who are firmly confident of the correctness and great vitality of the Party's line and policies through their life.

The working people of our country, armed themselves firmly with the Party's unitary ideology, the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, now work with revolutionary stamina to carry out to the end whatsoever task given by him, overcoming any hardship.

They work hard with a fervent determination to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory and accomplish at the earliest possible date the cause of the unification of the country within the life of our generation without fail so as to put an end to the tragedy of the national split caused by the occupation for over 20 years of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In our country production continues to grow at a high speed and socialist construction is pushed ahead even under the condition in which the economy has highly developed and its scale grown uncomparably.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities."** ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," p. 2.)

"Kangson Speed," a new Chollima speed which was created by the working class of our country in the course of the great upswing of socialist construction practically testifies to the correctness of the brilliant theory advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the monolithic unity between the Party and the people and the extraordinary determination and creative zeal of our people to advance apace—these are the source of powerful current of the great revolutionary upsurge for creditably carrying out the grandiose tasks of the Seven-Year Plan before the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.



# Battles Which Showed the Invincible Might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

## GREETING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY IN THE TAMALUKU AND HUNGCHIHO BATTLES

Thirty years have passed since battles were fought in Tamaluku and Hungchiho on March 11 and 25, 1940.

These battles which were waged under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and genius military strategist, hold an important place in the history of anti-Japanese armed struggle; they were important battles in which his wise leadership and superb strategy and tactics were widely demonstrated to the world.

At the historical Pukdaejongja Conference held in April 1939 Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the People's Revolutionary Army should advance deep into the homeland giving the enemy no breathing spell, and step up mass political activities as well as military activities and that an advantageous condition should be created for political and military activities by quickly moving the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northeastern areas of Mt. Paekdu-san considering that enemy was concentrating its large forces in the southwestern areas of the mountain.

After the conference the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung fought the Musan Area Battle and imbued the Korean people with confidence in victory. Then the Army moved the centre of its activity to the areas northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san where they vigorously carried out political work among the local people to firmly build up a mass ground of the revolution, while dealing telling blows at the enemy through powerful military actions.

Taken aback at the triumphant advance of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas and the northeastern areas of Mt. Paekdu-san, the Japanese imperialists directed the spearhead of their all-out offensive to those areas. Having realized that no "success" could be expected in their invasion of the continent unless Manchuria was made a safe strategic rear for them, they set up "Punitive Headquarters" in Kirin in the latter half of 1939 on the plea of "clean-up campaign for security in the southeastern area" and mobilized as many as 200,000 troops to a blockade and encircling operation against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

In disregard of a bitter history of defeats they had suffered for many years, particularly the shameful defeat inflicted on them by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army that advanced to the Musan area in May 1939, the Japanese imperialists hurled in all of the units which they boasted of being "crack" to "completely stamp out" the actions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, while attempting to undermine the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Army from within by sending special units and spies deep into mountains.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught his men to hold the banner of revolution to the last in those days of difficulties, saying in the following vein:

**...Communists fight with all their energies for the revolution, and find their greatest joy and pride in this struggle. That is why revolutionaries are always bright, cheerful and enthusiastic, however arduous the revolution is.**

**It is the greatest glory for a revolutionary to fight and die under the red flag of communism. If one on the front falls, the comrade next in line will carry on the fight upholding the flag again.**

**This is the way the revolution will inevitably achieve its final victory....**

Soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army drew courage and strength from Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas and earnest teachings in face of crowning difficulties and confi-

dently fought to carry out his strategic line, rallying themselves around him as firmly as a rock.

The enemy mobilizing a huge force made a desperate attempt to locate the whereabouts of the Headquarters of the revolution while conducting the "long-range pursuit" and "sectional punitive operations" to encircle and block secret camps. Under the circumstances Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a new strategic line of launching a large-unit circling operation in the northeastern areas of Mt. Paekdu-san, instead of the guerilla tactics of operation relying on secret camps. And he dealt a serious blow at the Japanese imperialists.

The Tamaluku and Hungchiho battles were carried on according to the new line of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the circumstances where the desperate manoeuvre of the enemy reached its zenith. The battles administered a heavy blow at the enemy and were crowned with shining victory. They had a great significance.

After hitting hard the enemy through attacks on Lukosung and Chiahsintzu late in 1939 the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army successfully finished the winter military-political training in the Paishihtan camp. And then, early in March 1940, they marched toward Tamaluku under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Tamaluku, a lumbering centre, was one of the enemy's key positions where their "punitive force" and police were stationed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had made up his mind to attack this village so as to inspire the people with firmer confidence in victory and create a favourable condition for future military actions.

According to the operational plan drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung himself an attack was launched at eight o'clock on the night of March 11th.

Guerillas first seized a battery in a flash, and then rushed into the police station, took all the enemies captive and occupied their barracks.

The battle ended in less than no time. A lot of machineguns, other kinds of arms and ammunition were captured.

Boundlessly encouraged by the victorious onslaught of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, lumberjacks were high-spirited and cried loudly: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!", "Long live the Korean People's Revolutionary Army!"

Political workers of the guerilla army explained hundreds of lumberjacks about the noble mission of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fighting for the liberation of the fatherland and the aggressive scheme of Japanese imperialism and distributed the captured foods and clothes among them.

**Men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung lured the enemy's large unit into a ravine in Hungchiho and mowed it down on March 25, 1940**

After the battle Comrade Kim Il Sung led his guerillas to the thick forest leaving faked footmarks in the direction of Tamaluku, in anticipation that enemies would come in chase.

The enemy tracked the guerillas, but they found themselves wandering round the mountain, led by the footmarks. They returned empty handed and felt chagrined, saying: "We were again cheated by the communist army...."

They regrouped their forces and tried another pursuit. Having forseen that, Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a unit to surprise the enemy's camp at night. After the raid, the unit quickly slipped out of the scene, leaving the enemies firing at each other all the night and caused heavy casualties among them.

After the battle Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered all the units to rest for a few days near Hualatzu, and sent out again the details of political workers deep into the homeland.

Advance into the homeland—this was a strategic plan which Comrade Kim Il Sung had kept in his mind all the time. Along with the military actions of smashing the enemy by resourceful tactics, he dispatched the details of political workers to the border areas and deep into the homeland to steadily develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement and to restore and expand revolutionary organizations.

To carry through Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of the anti-Japanese national united front, the details of political workers waged strenuous struggles risking the strict guard of the enemy, and thus restored and expanded revolutionary organizations and united a great number of masses in the Musan district and other various parts of the homeland and in the vast areas northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san.

Having fully prepared for action and taken a rest in Hualatzu, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung made its way to Tamaluku to advance into the homeland. On the way, a report came that some 200 Japanese "punitive troops" and some 300 puppet Manchukuo troops were following on the heels of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made up his mind to deal another annihilating blow at the enemy in desperate pursuit prior to the advance into the homeland, and planned the Hungchiho battle.

To lure the enemy in chase, he ordered his units to go down some distance in a gorge on the Hungchiho River. At dawn on March 25, he had them turn back to the upper reaches of the river along mountain ridges on both sides and ambushed them in an advantageous position. This was to show the enemy as if the guerillas had passed by the place.

Around 5 p.m. the "punitive force" made their appearance within the ambush line.

With a gun report ordering fire, machine guns and rifles spat fire all at once sending revengeful bullets. In an instant the valley was buried with the enemies' corpses.

When the enemy fell in confusion, the bugle rang out for the charge and the guerillas made a dash at the enemy like angry lions, shouting hurrah.

The stubborn enemy surrendered, unable to resist any longer.

The peerlessly brave guerillas wiped out nearly 200 enemies and captured a lot of weapons and war materiel, six machine guns included.

The attack was so terrible that the following some 300 puppet Manchukuo Army troops, unable to close in until the end of the battle, shot at random from far and then turned tail and ran away scatteredly.

The Japanese imperialists who had sustained successive defeats with the appalling loss of effectives and combat materials and equipment of their all-out "punitive operation" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, desperately hurled out more force than ever to the "punitive operation," while employing more crafty means.

Having quickly grasped the new wicked design of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung, to cope with it, divided the units and made one surprise attack after another on concentrated villages and the enemy's positions in the Hualung and Antu areas. Raiding several positions at the same time in a single night, the Leader embarrassed and weakened the enemy and threw them into a panic. He won every battle he fought, always firmly taking initiative.

It was really a difficult thing to launch successive attacks against the enemy taking initiative at the time when the enemy deadly attempted to encircle and bottle up the guerilla army by concentrating a huge force of troops.

Having seen through the insidious scheme of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung, with an aim to frustrate it in time, subtly applied the ingenious tactics of large-unit circling operation in which the guerilla units hit the enemy, manoeuvring along the set courses of movement in the vast area around Mt. Paekdu-san, not within the limited area, thereby dealing a telling blow at the enemy.

Indeed, the anti-Japanese guerillas under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always gained shining victory by skillfully applying diversified guerilla tactics and masterly conducting assault, ambush, raid on walled cities, breakthrough of siege, encounter and so on in innumerous battles, the Tamaluku and Hungchiho battles included, in the whole course of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Tamaluku and Hungchiho battles were the prime of battles in which was fully demonstrated the might of the anti-Japanese guerillas who were fully trained politically, ideologically and in military technique and brought up into unbreakable ranks under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The battles fostered confidence of victory in the minds of the Korean people groaning under the fascist tyranny of Japanese imperialism and powerfully aroused them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

With heavy blows administered at the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Tamaluku and Hungchiho battles and many other battles around that time, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army greatly contributed to the strengthening of the internationalist solidarity with the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

# The Brilliant Tradition of Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Struggle Built up in the Days of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

In the early 1930's when fascism raised its head in the international arena and our country was reduced to the complete colony of Japanese imperialism, and our nation was undergoing a bitter trial, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and the outstanding Leader, set forth the great line of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle run through with the idea of *Juche* and the thorough anti-imperialist idea and the original strategy and tactics of anti-imperialist struggle, and by carrying through them with credit in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, led the Korean revolution to victory and made a big contribution to the international anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the highest form of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle to beat imperialism armed to the teeth with revolutionary armed forces and to achieve the revolutionary cause of the working class. Historically it was the first anti-imperialist national-liberation war organized and waged under the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary banner in a colonial country.

The course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the history in which Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and its embodiment, the line of anti-imperialist struggle, triumphed; it was also the great course of that struggle and the historical course during which was built up our Party and people's brilliant tradition of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The most important thing in the brilliant tradition of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle built up in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary idea of fighting imperialism uncompromisingly, resolutely and to the last.

Early in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

**...Imperialism will not recede from the stage of history of its own accord. Struggle is the only way to attain victory of the revolution. The enemy will never withdraw willingly unless we Korean people achieve independence of the fatherland through struggle....**

Imperialism is aggressive and predatory in nature. Its nature does not change in its whole life, from birth till death. It rather grows undisguised and outrageous and cruel as days go by.

The fact is well attested not only by the history of aggression of the Japanese and U.S. imperialists against Korea, but by the past history of ordeals of the oppressed peoples of colonies in the world.

Furthermore, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific exposition to the vulnerability of imperialism and the inevitability of its ruin as well as its aggressive and predatory nature. He said in the following vein:

**...Outwardly, Japanese imperialism looks strong, but it will perish inevitably in the not distant future. The ruin of Japanese imperialism is accelerated by the ever-growing working-class movement, the struggle of the Communists and the upsurge of the international revolutionary situation and Japanese imperialism will be defeated inevitably due to the contradiction of imperialism itself....**

Imperialism is moribund capitalism and decaying capitalism. That the imperialists run amuck by no means is a sign of mightiness, on the contrary, it means that contradictions of imperialism have become more acute and it is on the brink of destruction.

In fact, imperialism is getting deeper into the ruinous mire as days go by and it is becoming all the more desperate in its struggle to save itself from doom.

The scientific analysis of the inevitability of ruin of Japanese imperialism is based upon the out-and-out anti-imperialist revolutionary idea that a fight against imperialism must be carried out to the last from generation to generation, and upon the revolutionary faith that they can win a certain victory only by resolutely fighting against imperialism.

Proceeding from such an anti-imperialist revolutionary idea, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we must not only defeat Japanese imperialism and accomplish the Korean revolution but also faithfully fulfil our duty towards the world revolution by fighting until imperialism is completely wiped out of the globe.

Armed with such an out-and-out anti-imperialist revolutionary idea, the Korean Communists and the masses of the Korean people could fight against imperialism to the end with the dauntless spirit shown in the slogan "Let us fight the enemy even though we die thousand and one times," and defeat Japanese imperialism and perform great exploits by bringing victory to the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The idea of beating imperialism with revolutionary violence and revolutionary armed forces holds the most important place in Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of anti-imperialist struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who advanced the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle on the stand of *Juche* by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on the position and role of armed struggle in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle to the actual condition of our country and developing it further, once said in the following vein:

**...Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. And Japanese imperialism, the target of our struggle, is a burglar armed to the teeth... therefore, Japanese imperialism will not withdraw of its own accord. Who, then, should win independence for Korea!? It is absolutely impossible to achieve independence with foreign aid....**

**The only way is for us Koreans to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do so, an armed struggle must be waged....**

This line of armed struggle was the only correct revolutionary line which is run through with out-and-out *Juche* idea that armed counter-revolutionary forces can be defeated only by revolutionary armed forces and that the Korean revolution must be accomplished independently by the strength and struggle of the Koreans themselves.

The line of armed struggle also was the most thoroughgoing anti-imperialist revolutionary line; for it defined the organized anti-Japanese armed struggle to be waged by standing revolutionary armed forces as the main form of anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people, and it aimed at powerfully accelerating the Korean revolution through the realization of all-round guidance, through the armed struggle, of all other forms of the struggle of the masses.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the most correct revolutionary line brightly illumining the course of the Korean revolution. At the same time it was a great line of anti-imperialist struggle clearly showing the ways and means of that struggle, that is, how to wage a struggle against imperialism and how to defeat it in a colonial country.

By organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle along the line of anti-imperialist struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country to a new, high stage, and performed immortal exploits by destroying Japanese imperialism and freeing the Korean people from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle supplied a living model of anti-fascist, anti-colonialist struggle to the revolutionary people of the world at the time when fascism raised its head on the international arena and its danger began to spread throughout the world.

Indeed, the anti-Japanese armed struggle furnished a pioneering example of anti-imperialist struggle and opened a new historical era in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries.

In the course of thoroughly carrying out the line of knocking down imperialism by recourse to violence, Comrade Kim Il Sung accumulated countless, new priceless experiences including the rich experiences in the formation of the revolutionary armed force and in military activities and the experience in closely combining the armed struggle with the politico-economic struggles of the masses of people.

And another priceless tradition of the anti-imperialist struggle built up in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, is that Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the line of forming a broad united anti-imperialist front on the national and international scale and implemented it successfully in the course of the revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

**...If the broad sections of the Korean and Chinese peoples, united as one, fight against the Japanese imperialists the enemy is sure to be defeated.... Therefore, what is important now is to line up the revolutionary organizations solidly and enlist in the organizations as many people of all strata opposing Japanese imperialism as possible....**

In our country there had long been a keen

demand for the formation of united anti-Japanese national front but it remained unsatisfied.

That issue was settled brilliantly only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung analysed scientifically the colonial, semi-feudal socio-economic relations and the class relations in our country in the beginning of the 1930's and, on this basis, put forth the line of united anti-Japanese front in order to organize and mobilize all the anti-Japanese forces of the nation to the battle for annihilating the Japanese imperialists, the strategic main direction of offensive.

This original line of united front for organizing and mobilizing the broad sections of the anti-imperialist forces proved to be a most wise line for isolating imperialism and the reactionary forces and turning the balance of forces between the enemy and our side decisively favourable to the revolution by uniting to the utmost all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolutionary forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast to the united front line from the days of his early underground revolutionary activities, put it into practice splendidly, and, drawing on the rich experiences accumulated in the first half of the 1930's, founded in May 1936 the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first permanent organization of the united anti-Japanese national front in our country.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first permanent organization of the united anti-Japanese national front, played a great role in expanding and developing the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in a more organizational and systematic way and more rapidly in a nation-wide scope, because it had founding declaration, revolutionary programme and rule which were run through with Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* and anti-imperialist fighting spirit, and it was guided by his correct, strategic and tactical lines.

In particular, the great Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland clearly indicated the precise tasks and practical methods of the anti-imperialist struggle, thereby rousing vigorously the broad masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, whose networks spread out all over the country, could organize and rally, under the banner of its great Ten-Point Programme, the broadest sections of the people of all strata, who aspired for national liberation against Japanese imperialism, by carrying out thoroughly the line of the united anti-Japanese national front.

Along with the united anti-Japanese national front, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the anti-imperialist common front in collaboration with the Communists, people and anti-imperialist nationalists of the neighbouring country and thus mobilized on an international scale all the possible anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for annihilating the Japanese imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following gist:

**...In the struggle for knocking down the Japanese imperialist aggressors, our common enemy, it is a matter of great significance to realize the common front with anti-Japanese units. But this proves insufficient. Besides the anti-Japanese units, we must enlarge and reinforce the common front with the broad sections of the Chinese people. And we must bear in mind that it furnishes an important key to the victory of our revolution....**

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, it was a very urgent problem to form an anti-imperialist common front with the people of the neighbouring country, which was aimed at isolating the Japanese imperialists to the maximum who viciously sought to swallow the whole world, and at fighting against them most effectively by rallying firmly the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our side.

In the beginning of the 1930's when a new strategy of struggle, the formation of the popular front, was not yet mapped out on an international scale, Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the lawful requirement of the development of the world revolution, the requirement for further strengthening solidarity between the internal revolutionary forces and the international revolutionary forces, set forth the original line of united anti-imperialist front which would be participated in even by anti-Japanese nationalist forces, to say nothing of the Communists and the broad sections of the people, in the neighbouring country and also showed clearly the concrete methods of its materialization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that it would be a decisive guarantee for intensifying the joint struggle and co-operation with the Communists and revolutionary people of the neighbouring country to maintain undeviatingly an independent stand in the formation of the anti-imperialist common front and said that in the formation of the united anti-imperialist front and anti-imperialist common front the criterion should be whether one opposes imperialism or not.

It was the most correct line conducive to rallying all the anti-imperialist forces to the full and isolating imperialism completely.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung



urged to commit neither Leftist deviation by coming out dead set against the nationalist armed units and the neutral forces in disregard of their anti-Japanese character, nor Rightist deviation by taking no heed to their limits and negative aspects.

Along with it, he set forth a principle in the formation of the anti-imperialist common front, the principle of combining closely unity and struggle, putting stress on the unity with rank and file and combining it with the unity of the upper strata.

Proceeding from such a principle, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that the anti-imperialist aspect of all the forces that could be enlisted in the fight against imperialism would be positively promoted for their unity and any possible inconstancy among them be overcome through struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only expounded the great line and principle of the formation of the anti-imperialist common front for the first time in history but also endeavoured, from the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to strengthen the revolutionary unity with the broad sections of the anti-imperialist forces of the neighbouring country, to say nothing of the Communists and the people, and unfolded actively the anti-imperialist joint struggle along with them.

To cope with the strained situation in which the first hotbed of war was created in the Far East by Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung led off the anti-imperialist common front movement, clearly showing the way for the most correct solution of the mature demand in the development of the revolutionary situation, and thus made a great contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the exploited and oppressed peoples of the whole world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who created the brilliant tradition of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, made a scientific analysis of the position of U.S. imperialism in the imperialist world today, its reactionary character, and the revolutionary situation in the world, and on this basis, advanced the basic strategy of the world revolution, the strategy of directing the spearhead of attack towards U.S. imperialism, and at the same time set forth the task of fighting against the allies of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and West German militarism in particular.

Comrade Kim Il Sung exhorted that broad sections of anti-imperialist forces should deal blows at U.S. imperialism in concerted efforts in all areas and all countries to which U.S. imperialism is stretching out its tentacles of aggression, and taught as follows:

**"The peoples of the countries making revolution should join efforts to tear left and right arms from U.S. imperialism, tear off its left and right legs and behead it eventually everywhere it stretches out its crooked hands of aggression. The U.S. imperialists are bluffing now, but when the revolutionary peoples of the world join in mutilating them, the U.S. imperialists will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."** ("Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," p. 21.)

The strategy of mutilating the U.S. imperialists, a new, original strategy of anti-imperialist struggle, is a resourceful one outdoing and foiling the U.S. imperialists' world strategy which is based on the defeat-one-by-one tactics, and a positive one conducive to hastening the doomsday of U.S. imperialism by dealing repeated heavy blows to it.

The line of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and strategic principles set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung to suit the present days drawing on and by further developing the valuable achievements and rich experiences in the anti-imperialist struggle during his early underground revolutionary struggle and the anti-Japanese armed struggle, are receiving strong supports from a great number of revolutionary people of the world and infinitely encouraging their struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's anti-imperialist revolutionary idea and stand are the great idea and stand to be held fast to not only for the sake of the Korean revolution but also for the victory of the world-wide anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle because they reflect the idea of fighting against imperialism to the end and of being infinitely faithful to Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principles and the revolutionary cause of the international working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's anti-imperialist revolutionary idea and his strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, which are deeply rooted historically in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, are ever-victorious outstanding ideas and genius strategy which will finally destroy imperialism on the globe and bring victory to socialism and communism.

The Korean people, who, firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, march ahead bravely under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle upheld by him early in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, will never fail in crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, unify their fatherland and attain the final victory of the Korean revolution within the life of the present generation.

# Korea, the Land of Self-Defence

Under the circumstances that there remains imperialism on the globe, all the peoples who carry on the revolution and construction are required to build up a powerful defence power of their own to safeguard the revolutionary gains and the country's independence against the imperialist aggression.

It is of particular importance to strengthen the defence power in our country that carries on the revolution and construction standing opposed to U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the most vicious enemy of the world people.

U.S. imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy who has been engaged in aggression against our country from over 100 years ago.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who had occupied South Korea unleashed an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950.

The U.S. imperialists, still entrenched in the southern half of our country, have aggravated the tension and frequently commit provocative acts in an attempt to launch a new aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic.

In this situation, if we lack a powerful, self-defensive power, it is impossible to defend not only the revolutionary achievements gained at the cost of the blood and sweat of the people but also our socialist paradise and, in the long run, reliably safeguard the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, let alone successfully carrying out the revolution and construction.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently maintained the independent revolutionary line of self-defence in strengthening defence capabilities of the country.

The self-defensive military line of our Party is deeply rooted in the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the anti-Japanese guerilla army, the first revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, on April 25, 1932 and set up a powerful all-people self-defensive system in the guerilla bases-liberated areas and led the general anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre to a brilliant victory.

The revolutionary tradition of the self-defensive military line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle became a valuable asset to founding the people's armed force and making the country's defence capabilities steel-strong after liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

**"To strengthen our defence power it is essential to carry through the military line of our Party on the basis of equipping the army and the people politically and ideologically. Having defined it as the basic contents of its military line to train our army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put them into practice and already attained great successes in this respect. In the future, too, we should continue to abide by the Party's military line and implement it thoroughly."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 363.)

By energetically pushing ahead with the work for training the army into a cadre army and modernizing it in accordance with the military line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, we strengthened and developed our People's Army into a revolutionary army each of which is a match for a hundred enemies.

Our Party, giving primary importance to the political and ideological preparations of the People's Army and the entire people in the building of the people's armed force, has powerfully conducted the political and ideological education among them.

Today our People's Army has grown into a revolutionary army whose men are ready to sacrifice even their lives without hesitation for the sake of the Party and the Leader, for the sake of the revolution and the people.

Our People's Army has been firmly equipped politically and ideologically and its entire men and officers are now in a position to undertake and perform the duties of a higher rank and up. They have been firmly armed with up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment and prepared to skillfully use them in conformity to the requirements of modern warfare.

As a result of the thorough implementation of the military line of our Party, the People's Army has grown into an ever-victorious revolutionary force, the entire people have been armed and the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

The entire people have come out as one to defend the country while accelerating vigorously

**With Comrade Kim Il Sung's great military line of self-defence thoroughly implemented, our People's Army has grown into a powerful "one-beat-hundred" revolutionary armed force capable of repulsing any armed attack of the enemy and defending the fatherland reliably**

the socialist construction tightly holding a hammer and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other.

The Red Worker-Peasant Militia, the voluntary armed force of the people, finds its organizations in all parts of our country. As a people's armed force undivorced from production, it closely guards factories, towns and villages and is fully prepared to creditably defend, together with the People's Army, in case of emergency, the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of U.S. imperialism.

The whole country, front or rear, has been turned into an impregnable fortress capable of repulsing any attack of the enemy.

Our defence system is a most excellent and powerful defence system based on the monolithic political and ideological unity of the entire people and the powerful independent economy of the country.

Today our people strive to further increase the country's defence capabilities upholding the Party's line of carrying on the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

There has been established an all-people defence system with the "one-beat-hundred" People's Army as its backbone. Thanks to this invincible defence power, we could frustrate at every step the continued manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for launching a new war and defend the air and sea and land of the country with credit.

This very powerful People's Army force sent the enemy "Patrol Craft Escort No. 56" to the bottom and captured the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," which intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country, and shot down a large-size reconnaissance plane "EC-121" of U.S. imperialism which violated our territorial air.

The repeated ignominious defeats of the U.S. imperialist aggressors clearly show how strong our people's armed force is and attest to the correctness and great vitality of the military line of our Party.

There is no room for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to poke their way in any corner of the land, sea and air of our country where the revolutionary self-defensive military line of our Party has been thoroughly implemented.

We are ready for action fully enough to crush at a stroke any surprise attack of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare to invade this land, then they will get nothing but corpses and death.

Should they enkindle the fire, they will perish in the flame and meet their doom.

# Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Is the Common Duty and First and Foremost Revolutionary Task for All Peoples of the World

One of the most burning problems confronting the world anti-imperialist forces and the international revolutionary movement at the present time is to further extend the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the world people.

On the basis of the scientific analysis of the objective requirements of the development of the anti-imperialist struggle and the world revolution at the present time, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, defined it as the basic strategy of the world revolution at present to direct the main spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism, and set forth the strategic and tactical lines of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Referring to the necessity of intensifying the fight against U.S. imperialism by all the peoples of the world, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"To fight against U.S. imperialism is the inescapable common duty and the first and foremost revolutionary task for all the peoples of the world."** ("Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," p. 15.)

Today the struggle against U.S. imperialism is the most urgent problem facing all the peoples of the world. For U.S. imperialism is the most heinous enemy of the world people and no revolutionary struggle and progressive movement of the world people can be successful apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism. World peace can be safeguarded and national liberation and independence, democracy and the victory of socialism be achieved only through a staunch struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Basing himself on an overall analysis of U.S. imperialism's historical position and the policies of aggression and war it pursues on the world arena, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave scientific exposition to the reason why the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle is the common duty and the first and foremost revolutionary task for all the peoples of the world.

The reason can be explained above all by the fact that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked as follows:

**"No place on earth is clear of the tentacles of aggression stretched out by U.S. imperialism and no country is free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. U.S. imperialism extends its talons of aggression to all parts and all countries of the world — Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America and big and small countries."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 66-67.)

U.S. imperialism, which made itself known as the ferocious enemy of the world people from the first day of its appearance in the world, has further extended its talons of aggression all over the globe since World War II and perpetrated aggression and war in all parts of the world, and thus become the common enemy of the peoples of the whole world.

The U.S. imperialists committed the barbarous war of genocide in Korea and, have been incessantly perpetrating armed intervention against Vietnam, Cuba and other revolutionary and progressive countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Indeed, not a single day has passed since the termination of World War II without witnessing the flame of aggression and war launched by U.S. imperialism.

Particularly the U.S. imperialists are now working desperately to realize their vicious ambition for world domination by destroying by force of arms the small and divided revolutionary socialist countries and newly independent countries one by one, while refraining from worsening its relations with big powers and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible, and by intensifying ideological and cultural penetration into the ideologically weak countries to subvert them from within.

In order to realize their ambition the U.S. imperialists are engaged in incessant provocations in Korea to unleash a new war and openly committing "local war" and "special war" in Vietnam and some other places, while preparing a total war and nuclear war on a large scale.

The U.S. imperialist aggression of Korea started more than one hundred years ago when the U.S.S. "General Sherman" intruded into it. Then they perpetrated aggression against our country unceasingly. After the liberation of our country, they occupied its southern half and in the end committed a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic. Nestling in South Korea still, they are bent on new war preparation.

The U.S. imperialist occupationists in South Korea are further reinforcing the numerical strength of their aggression army and puppet troops, expanding military installations everywhere and continuously bringing in tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, while fostering "war structure" all over South Korea.

As was shown by the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country in January 1968 and that of the U.S. imperialist large spy plane "EC-121" into its territorial air in April last year, the U.S. imperialists' machination for igniting a new war in Korea has already entered a grave stage and, owing to this, a dangerous situation is created in which a new war may break out at any moment in our country.

So long as the U.S. imperialists remain entrenched in South Korea, our people can never live in peace even for a moment nor can the South Korean people extricate themselves from their misfortunes and tribulation of today. The U.S. imperialists, hell-bent on new war provocation in Korea, continue to escalate the war of genocide in South Vietnam by hurling in it a large force of their aggressor army, puppet troops and mercenaries of their satellite countries, and perpetrate incessant brigandish acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and constantly perpetrate aggressive and provocative manoeuvres against the Cuban Republic, keeping the Cuban territory of Guantanamo under their occupation.

Along with the armed invasion against the revolutionary socialist countries the U.S. imperialists try hard to bribe, and make a cat's paw of, the cowards within the ranks of the labour movement who are afraid of the revolution, and resort to a new form of cold war for encouraging "liberalization" and "democratic development" in certain countries.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war the tension in our country and the rest of Asia has been aggravated to the extreme, the sovereign rights of the African and Latin American countries are infringed upon seriously and not a few countries have virtually been put under U.S. imperialist subjugation.

So long as imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, exists on the globe, aggression and war can never disappear nor can the world live in tranquility.

Therefore, to fight against U.S. imperialism is the common duty and the primary revolutionary task not only of those countries suffering from direct brigandish aggression of U.S. imperialism but of all countries aspiring after world peace and security.

Another reason why the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle is the common duty and the first and foremost revolutionary task for all peoples of the world is that U.S. imperialism, as the bulwark of modern colonialism, has become the chief enemy blocking the struggle for national liberation and national independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The U.S. imperialists have brutally suppressed the national-liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and turned up as the heinous strangler of national independence."** (Ibid., p. 67.)

The U.S. imperialists run wild to check the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and perpetrate incessant aggressive and subversive acts to hold the newly independent countries in bondage again.

The U.S. imperialists occupied the southern half of our country by force of arms and have turned it into their complete colony and aggressive military base. Not only that, they have been brutally suppressing at the point of bayonet the righteous anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists' military fascist dictatorship in South Korea today assumes unprecedented ferocity and barbarity and has become a model of vicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies.

The U.S. imperialists, while enforcing an unprecedented colonial fascist rule in South Korea, brutally suppress the struggle of all the peoples of the world for freedom and liberation.

The U.S. imperialists cruelly put down by force of arms the just struggle of the people for national freedom and independence in the Congo (K) and Dominica, continue their barbarous colonial war in South Vietnam, and try to strangle by force of arms the national independence of the Laotian people.

Along with the savage suppression of the peoples who rose up in the struggle for national liberation the U.S. imperialists are more openly carrying on sabotage and subversive intrigues against newly independent countries.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the U.S. imperialists have penetrated into newborn independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America with "aid" as a bait to meddle in their internal affairs and, bribing and whipping together reactionaries, are engaged in engineering reactionary military coups more frequently in some newborn independent states. By so doing they try to make these countries veer to the Right and detach them from the anti-imperialist front one by one.

If the oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are to achieve freedom and independence and if the peoples of the newly independent countries are to safeguard their national independence and achieve national prosperity, they should fight resolutely against the U.S. imperialists, the heinous strangler of the national-liberation struggle and national independence.

Only when all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fight more vigorously against the U.S. imperialists and wipe them from these areas can they build a new, independent and prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The reason why the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle is the common duty and the first and foremost revolutionary task for all the peoples of the world is found also in the fact that U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of imperialism of modern times.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous and most heinous imperialism of modern times, and it is the chieftain of world imperialism."** ("Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is

Invincible," p. 14.)

**"In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 521.)

U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of present-day imperialism which is on the decline and the ringleader of world reaction.

Under the new historical condition that socialism and the revolutionary forces grew stronger swiftly whereas imperialism and all the reactionary forces weakened as a whole after World War II, the imperialists aligned themselves with the reactionary aim of "relieving" the capitalist camp from the crisis of ruin, and U.S. imperialism became the ringleader of the imperialist camp and the chieftain of international reaction.

Therefore, in order to fight against world imperialism it is necessary first of all to fight against U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism and the chieftain of international reaction.

When U.S. imperialism falls down as a result of the struggle of the world revolutionary peoples the position of world imperialism will be further weakened and the total disintegration of the imperialist camp be further accelerated.

That is why the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle forms the basic content of anti-imperialist struggle and is the common duty and the first and foremost revolutionary task for all the peoples of the world.

* * *

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exhorted that all the peoples of the world should direct the spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism, and gave a clear-cut elucidation of the principled position and strategic and tactical lines which they should hold fast to in the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

Stressing that in waging the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, the socialist countries and the world revolutionary people should first of all take a principled position and attitude towards U.S. imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"What attitude the socialist countries take towards U.S. imperialism is a criterion that shows whether they fight in real earnest for the advancement of the international revolutionary movement or not at the present time. Attitude towards U.S. imperialism is a touchstone that distinguishes between the revolutionary position and the opportunist position."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 582.)

Only when the socialist countries and the world revolutionary peoples take a principled position and attitude towards U.S. imperialism can they map out correct strategy and tactics in the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism to the end.

If one cherishes illusion about U.S. imperialism or takes the road of compromise with it one cannot maintain the revolutionary position in the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and will eventually fall into capitulationism and fail to fight against U.S. imperialism successfully.

All the peoples of the world can secure excellent results in the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle only when they expose more sharply the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war policies and take a still more frigid and tougher attitude towards U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the most distinguished Marxist-Leninist, genius military strategist, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, has all along adhered to the steadfast anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist position and thoroughgoing revolutionary principles, and advanced the most correct strategic and tactical line of struggle against U.S. imperialism, thereby illumining the bright road of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the world people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to battle vigorously against U.S. imperialism, an international anti-U.S. imperialist joint action must be achieved and an international anti-U.S. imperialist united front be formed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world should form a broadest possible anti-U.S. imperialist united front, thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and administer collective blows to it in all regions and on all fronts to which U.S. imperialism stretches its tentacles of aggression. Only by so doing, is it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism to the maximum, cut off its windpipe everywhere and succeed in smashing the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists designed to defeat the international revolutionary forces including the socialist countries one by one."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 582-583.)

Today the U.S. imperialists are afraid more than anything else of the united strength of the anti-imperialist forces of the world and that is why they manoeuvre ferociously to split and destroy the anti-imperialist forces of the world one by one. And they scheme to undermine the militant unity of the international revolutionary forces taking advantage of the differences within the socialist camp and the international communist movement. Under the circumstances the materialization of an international anti-U.S. imperialist joint action and anti-U.S. imperialist united front is a principled problem of great significance in successfully foiling the malicious U.S. imperialists' smash-one-by-one strategy and achieving the unity of the socialist camp, the international communist movement and other revolutionary forces of the world. Accordingly the realization of the international anti-U.S. imperialist joint action and anti-U.S. imperialist united front is an urgent problem which accords with the interests of both the anti-imperialist struggle and the international communist movement at the present time.

The socialist countries and all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should make every effort to cement the militant unity in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the differences of state, social and political systems, political views or religious beliefs can by no means be an obstacle in the way of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism.

If all areas, all countries, all parties, all people and all forces opposing U.S. imperialism form a broad anti-U.S. imperialist united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly and deal blows to it by joint efforts, its force will be dispersed and weakened still more and it will bite the dust in the end.

The strategic line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung for achieving international anti-U.S. imperialist joint action and anti-U.S. imperialist united front is the most just one which reflects most correctly the common aspiration and desire of the world anti-imperialist forces and which makes it possible to mobilize the international revolutionary forces to the maximum and beat U.S. imperialism positively with decisively overwhelming power. That is why the great strategic line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung for achieving an international anti-U.S. imperialist joint action and anti-U.S. imperialist united front is arousing great sympathy among the broad sections of the world people and enlisting their absolute support.

In particular, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the development of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle at the present time and, on this basis, presented the strategic line of mutilating U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world by the joint efforts of the peoples of all countries engaged in revolution, thus inspiring the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the world people to a new victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 71.)

This strategic line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most scientific strategic line based on the comprehensive analysis of the experiences gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by him, in the great Fatherland Liberation War of our people and in the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the revolutionary peoples of Vietnam, Cuba and other countries of the world.

Particularly this strategic line is a militant and revolutionary strategy of struggle which gives small countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America the conviction that if they repudiate flunkeyism and establish *Juche*, unite the popular masses and rise up and fight courageously defying sacrifices, they can surely defeat U.S. imperialism.

By demonstrating the great truth that even small countries can defeat U.S. imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategy of mutilating U.S. imperialism instills the conviction of victory and courage into the revolutionary peoples of the world, giving a greater impetus to their anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, upon a scientific analysis of the reactionary alliance between U.S. imperialism and other imperialist allies, also taught that the struggle against the allies of U.S. imperialism is an important part of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"In order to fight against U.S. imperialism and defend world peace, it is imperative to fight against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and its allies."** (Ibid., p. 69.)

In carrying on their aggression and war machinations the U.S. imperialists rely on the reactionary forces of many countries and the latter serve as a guide of aggression for U.S. imperialism.

Therefore, it is an important part of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle at the present time to fight against the Japanese militarists, West German militarists and other stooges and allies of U.S. imperialism.

All the original strategic and tactical lines of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung are the most pre-eminent ones accelerating the downfall of U.S. imperialism and hastening the victory of the world revolution; they are making a great theoretical and practical contribution to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the world and the cause of international revolution.

Today the world revolutionary people, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Marxist-Leninist of our times and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, are expressing unrestricted respect for and confidence in him, and are waging a more vigorous struggle against U.S. imperialism, taking his great strategic and tactical lines as the guideline in their struggle.

Today the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and peoples of the world are strengthening mutual support and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reactionaries headed by U.S. imperialism, thus further isolating and weakening U.S. imperialism, and administering serious blows to it from within and without.

Indestructible is the militant solidarity and unity of the revolutionary and progressive peoples of the world which is growing stronger with each passing day in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the most barbarous aggressor, the ringleader of world imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction and the most heinous enemy of the world people, and for the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The world anti-imperialist revolutionary forces are the new forces representing the morrow of mankind. On the contrary, imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism is the moribund force that lived out its day. The downfall of U.S. imperialism whose fate is already sealed is inevitable and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the world revolutionary people will surely emerge victorious.

# "STRATEGY AND TACTICS FOR FINALLY DEFEATING IMPERIALISM ON THE GLOBE"

The treatise "The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible" contributed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workrs' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the "Tricontinental," the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Che Guevara is evoking great repercussions among the world people.

In his treatise Comrade Kim Il Sung, upon the scientific analysis of the present international situation, gave a comprehensive elucidation of the urgent theoretical and practical problems in the development of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and the world revolutionary movement.

That is why the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung has been widely introduced in a great number of publications of many countries of the world and has enlisted unanimous support and sympathy of the revolutionary people and progressive personages of the world.

Clementina Serra, Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Chairman of the National Committee of Nurseries of Cuba, said: "The treatise authored by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives a great inspiration and conviction to the world revolutionary people who have risen up in the struggle for the independence and liberation of their countries and instills a new courage and strength into our Cuban people in particular." She went on to say:

"I think the significance of his treatise lies not only in the fact that it gives a theoretical elucidation but in the fact that it has become a text-book and weapon of the revolutionary people in their struggle."

The Pakistani National Publishing House wrote in its preface for the translated version of the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the treatise "clarified the strategy and tactics for finally defeating imperialism on the globe."

Walterior Pierro, Member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party and Chilean Representative of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, said: "The treatise is, indeed, a valuable historic document which gives a great inspiration and confidence to all the peoples in their revolutionary struggle against their common enemy U.S. imperialism."

Antonio Kubillo, General Secretary of the Self-Determination and Independence Movement of Canaries, pointed out:

"The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an outstanding document which offered clarification on the questions arising in the struggle against imperialism and for the final victory of the world socialist revolution, and on the significance of the international solidarity in this struggle.

"Highly appraising the example set by Che Guevara, Comrade Kim Il Sung in his treatise made an excellent analysis of the international co-operation of the oppressed peoples of the world and revolutionary internationalism and illumined the road to replace imperialist encirclement by socialist encirclement.

"Indeed, this document is a precious one which is profound and full of new propositions and lines."

Babagange, Deputy-Secretary General of the Pan-African Youth Movement, said:

"The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung illumines the road ahead of the newly-independent countries which are marching forward relying on themselves, not on the strength of capital or 'aid' of the imperialists, and clearly indicates the direction of struggle of the oppressed peoples the world over.

"Progressive and revolutionary ideas have no frontiers.

"The treatise of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arouses a great sympathy of both the people of countries engaged in a revolutionary struggle and the people who are undergoing ordeals under the oppression of imperialism.

"Because the treatise truely reflects the aspiration of the peoples of the newly-independent countries fighting to cut the chains of capital, crush imperialist aggression and build a fair and prosperous society, as well as the aspiration of the peoples of the fighting countries."



Carrying the full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise, UAR paper "Al Gumhuria" pointed out in its preface:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung in his treatise made a scientific and detailed analysis of the U.S. imperialists' strategy for world domination.

"He set forth the revolutionary strategy of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are taking on their shoulders the difficult yet honourable and historical task to knock down U.S. imperialism and win a victory, in confrontation with the basic strategy of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular."

Ewald Kadjibena, Member of the Executive Committee of the South-West African People's Organization, pointed out:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung said that **'The peoples of the countries making revolution should join efforts to tear left and right arms from U.S. imperialism, tear off its left and right legs and behead it eventually everywhere it stretches out its crooked hands of aggression.'**

"This revolutionary strategy of struggle is a great programme of struggle for us peoples of small countries who should fight with our own strength, guided by the idea of *Juche*.

"This strategy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is indeed a scientific strategy for further strengthening and developing onto a new stage the solidarity between the peoples making revolution and for defeating world imperialism not in words but in acts under the present situation.

"Imperialism cannot help trembling, terror-stricken before the power of this revolutionary strategy.

"For this strategy struck the weak point to the quick, which world imperialism pursuing the smash-one-by-one strategy is most afraid of."

Roberto Rodriguez, Venezuelan delegate to the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization in Havana, stated: "The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth in his treatise the general orientation for the solution of the strategic and tactical questions of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle drawing on the precious experiences accumulated in the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle personally led by him and in the war which defeated the aggression of U.S. imperialism." He stressed:

"The strategy clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung gives us a firm conviction that we can smash any strong enemy.

"His revolutionary thought will inspire the revolutionary peoples of the world to a more vigorous struggle."

Lal Bahadur, representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guiana in Havana, stressed:

"The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung published recently is a great document which calls upon the revolutionary people of the whole world to further intensify the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and shows the correct way to lead the struggle to victory. In his treatise he clarified in detail the concrete way how to develop the world revolutionary struggle and unfold it.

"His propositions are a precious line and method of struggle which no revolutionary or leader in the world has ever elucidated. Reading this treatise I was deeply impressed by every phrase and clause and felt as if I were seeing vividly the way ahead of our revolutionary struggle."

Djaimi Amar, trade unionist of Algeria, emphasized that "The anti-imperialist ideas and the anti-imperialist position clarified in the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary fighter and the outstanding Leader of the world revolution, are entirely just and revolutionary one." He said:

"The new strategy of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the people of small countries making revolution should unite and wage the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle is a great strategy expediting the development of the world revolution and the ruin of imperialism. The anti-imperialist revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary fighter who is bringing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle to a great upsurge on a world-wide scale and the great Leader of the Korean people who enjoys the respect of the world people, are in brilliant bloom in Asia, Africa and Latin America—everywhere in the world."

Thoumbu Edwald, representative of the Mission of the National Liberation Council of the Congo (L) in Havana and Congolese delegate of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, emphasized that: "His treatise is not a mere analysis of the development of the world revolutionary movement but a programmatic guide line that all the revolutionaries and revolutionary people of the world should profoundly study, follow and put into practice in their revolutionary struggle.

"The revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung are, indeed, a bright beacon which illumines the brilliant future of revolutionary struggle of the peoples who are fighting for the freedom and liberation of their countries and are a source of their strength.

"That is why all the revolutionary peoples of the world look up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the outstanding Leader of the world revolution and express their feelings of reverence for him."

# Vicious Criminality of U.S. Imperialists and Traitorous Pak Jung Hi Clique Who Plunged South Korea's Agriculture into a Serious Crisis

PAK SONG KON

Owing to the reactionary, colonial agricultural policy of U.S. imperialism and the harsh exploitation and extortion by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, South Korea's rural economy has been now heavily destroyed and ruined and the peasants live in a miserable plight of unheard-of backwardness, poverty and starvation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

**"The plunder and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and landlords have ruined South Korean agriculture to the extreme. The arable land and sown area are steadily decreasing, and agricultural production is still based on backward, mediaeval techniques. Thus, South Korea, a former granary... has been turned into a zone of chronic famine."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 401.)

In South Korea which has been converted into a complete colony and military base of U.S. imperialism the arable land and sown area decrease every year and the amount of agricultural production is on the decline. The U.S. imperialists took over hundred thousand *chongbo* of farm land for military use and recently again a large area of farm land for airfields, military establishments and military road while speeding up the preparations to provoke another war in Korea. As a result, in South Korea the arable land suffered a shrink of more than 200,000 *chongbo* and the sown area a decrease of over 400,000 *chongbo*, compared with the period of Japanese imperialist rule.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed irrigation facilities, even though insignificant, in the name of military need, the consequence being that damage from drought and floods greatly increases every year, and brought into South Korea a large quantity of U.S. surplus fertilizer unfit for South Korean soil and forced the South Korean peasants to buy it at higher price than the world market price. Thus, they perpetrated criminal acts of acidifying over 80 per cent of South Korean land.

In South Korea grain output in 1968 decreased by 2,300,000-2,500,000 tons in comparison with that of average year. Thus, South Korea, a former famous granary, has been now turned into a zone of severe famine where several million tons of grain have to be imported every year.

The number of foodless peasant household has increased year after year; 450,000 in 1954, over 2,000,000 in 1968, which accounts for 80 per cent of the total peasant households in South Korea. The peasants' debts ran to 730 hundred million *won*, some 80 times as much as in 1953; more than 30,000 *won* on the average per household.

Every year an increasing number of peasants, unable to stay off severe starvation any longer and weighed down by a welter of debts, sell out their lands and household utensils and quit their homes to wander about. In 1968 their number amounted to 400,000 or so.

All these are entirely the direct and inevitable outcome of the colonial policy of plunder and reactionary agricultural policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists who, occupying South Korea, are getting frantic with the policy of aggression and war, and by their stooges.

Keeping the South Korean countryside in a state of a colonial agricultural area where production is based on the feudal relations and backward productive force the Pak Jung Hi traitors work hard to turn it into a ground for on-the-spot supply of enormous human and material resources needed in the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, into a base for supply of cheap raw materials to U.S. monopoly capital and into a market for selling "surplus" goods at high price.

The Pak Jung Hi traitors who had seized the power of the puppet regime by bayonets put up the slogan of "agriculture first policy" as if they had been ready to do something for the South Korean peasants suffering from destitution. But the actual state of affairs fully reveals its reactionary nature.

In the so-called "agriculture first policy" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique clamoured about the "normalization of prices of agricultural produce" and "increase of peasants' income." However, they fixed the prices of farm produce which peasants produced with their sweat and blood, 50 per cent lower than the production cost and deprived peasants of more than 3,500,000-5,000,000 sok of grain (one *sok* is about 150 kg) every year. On the other hand, they unfairly raised the prices of industrial goods such as farm implements and fertilizer and are forcing peasants to buy them at high monopoly prices.

For instance, in recent years in South Korea all price-indices, except for grains, jumped by 30-40 per cent on an average. Among them, the price of fertilizer which occupies 40 per cent of agricultural production cost has soared by nearly 50 per cent, whereas the prices of grains and other farm produce remain pegged. Thus, the South Korean peasants lose 30-40 billion *won* on an average every year.

The facts prove that the clamour of the "maintenance of fair prices of farm produce" is no more than a cunning deception to back and justify the colonial plundering policy of U.S. imperialism.

The "adjustment of usurious debts in farming and fishing villages" and the "supply of farming funds in proper time" of which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique jargoned in the "agriculture first policy" are essentially nothing but an empty talk as in case of the "maintenance of fair prices of farm produce."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cooked up the so-called "law of adjustment of usurious debts in farming and fishing villages" and forced peasants to make "bank loans" with a 20 per cent annual interest instead of private loans. In case peasants failed to sink the loans in time, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, mobilizing the puppet officials committed a brigandish plundering act of distraining at random their lands, provisions, draught-cattles and even household articles on the plea of the "finance stabilization policy."

This is nothing but an impudent deceptive trickery to pillage property of the peasants under the name of collection of debts and to fatten landlords and rich farmers.

The scheme of the "adjustment of usurious debts" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made the South Korean peasants double debt-slave and brought them under severer usurious exploitation.

The reason is that the Pak Jung Hi traitors have financially helped the usury of landlords and rich farmers by offering the "farming funds" only to them through the "supply of farming funds" which they took as a keystone of their "agriculture first policy."

Thus, today 95 per cent of the South Korean peasant households are saddled with a murderous debt with a usurious rate of 80-100 per cent annual interest on an average.

The total amount of debts of the South Korean peasant households was 180 hundred million *won* in 1961 when the "law of adjustment of usurious debts in farming and fishing villages" was enacted. But in 1968 it reached 730 hundred million *won*. Particularly, the fact that the absolutely greater part of the sum is private loans clearly reveals the reactionary nature of the so-called "adjustment of usurious debts."

As all the facts show, the "agriculture first policy" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is aimed at thoroughly realizing the criminal aims of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys; it is a product

**South Korean peasants resisting the brutal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who took their farm land for "military use" and are bulldozering their houses**

of their criminal and mischievous design to check and smooth down the growing discontents and fighting spirit of the South Korean people, save their colonial fascist rule of terrorism from ever-aggravating crisis and squeeze money more easily for the military expenditure and maintenance expenses of the fascist terror rule which have rapidly swollen up owing to their frantic machinations of war preparations.

It is a vicious plot designed to support the colonial agricultural policy and plundering "policy of lowering rice price" which have been pursued by U.S. imperialism in South Korea, bring South Korea's agriculture under the tighter control of U.S. imperialism and to conceal its aggressive and piratic nature.

That is why the South Korean peasants resolutely oppose and reject the "agriculture first policy" denouncing it as an "agriculture-ruining policy which grieves peasants." Even the publications of South Korea castigate it as an "agriculture-killing policy which makes peasants to eat arrowroots instead of rice."

As the "agriculture first policy" went to rack and ruin, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique put up the spurious signboard of "modernization of agriculture" and sounded off with a flourish of trumpet as if they would bring about any "change" in the South Korean countryside.

But the "modernization of agriculture" is no more than a cunning artifice the chief aim of which is to create illusion about them among peasants, appease and deceive farmers and lay the class foundation for their long-term "rule."

It goes without saying that the backwardness of the South Korean agriculture and poverty of peasants are due to the vicious colonial agricultural policy of U.S. imperialism. Nevertheless, distorting the things with the allegation that it is due to the fragmentation of land and management structure of South Korean agriculture and the low level of "consciousness of peasants", they are kicking up a shine as if the "modernization of agriculture" could raise the agricultural production and increase peasants' income.

This, however, is nothing but a malicious device to justify the concentration of land in the hands of landlords, rich farmers, foreign monopoly capitalists and comprador capitalists and to promote landlordism-tenant system.

After the Pak Jung Hi traitors seized the power of the puppet regime they deprived peasants of their land by various methods to place it in the hands of the landlords and rich farmers.

Furthermore, with the "law on security of land" being enacted, the Pak Jung Hi traitors gave poor peasants and hired peasants the loan of farming funds secured on land and, taking advantage of this, took up even a small patch of land in mortgage, and thus promoted the concentration of lands in the hands of landlords and rich farmers.

The reactionary policy of land pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitors overtly revived large landlordism-tenant system in the South Korean countryside and strengthened the position of landlords as never before.

Thus, in South Korea today a handful of landlords hold over 40 per cent of the total arable land and, keeping peasants in bondage of various forms of new tenancy, take away 50-60 per cent of crop from them.

As shown above, the Pak Jung Hi traitors put forth the policy of the so-called "modernization of agriculture" with a sinister aim to expand and strengthen large-landlordism-tenant system in the South Korean countryside and reorganize the socio-economic relations in favour of the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' policies of colonial plunder and war.

As the facts show, the policy of "modernization of agriculture" about which the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitors spin out pompous words is a continuation and reproduction of the "agriculture first policy" which already ran aground; it is no more than a wily device to embellish the colonial agricultural policy of U.S. imperialism and befool the peasants. As long as the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors continues to remain neither can the South Korean peasants free themselves from unheard-of misfortunes and sufferings, nor can the rural economy be recovered from ruin.

The South Korean peasants who have lived a bitter life for over twenty years are more valiantly fighting, upholding the banner of anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, in order to move up the day when they will lead a civilized and abundant life free from exploitation and oppression, while ardently longing for the socialist countryside in the northern half of the Republic which brightly prosper under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They are resolutely fighting everywhere in demand of land and rice, against the reckless pillage of grains by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and taxes and all other kinds of exacting levies and for the return of their land taken for military use. Not only that. They are stubbornly fighting to frustrate the reactionary agricultural policy and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitors.

The day will certainly come when the South Korean peasants, together with the entire South Korean people, will do farming pleasantly and live a free and happy life in the warm bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, after smashing the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys through their brave struggle.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

*Poster* "Let's greet the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a great revolutionary upsurge!"

*Poster* "Long Live the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country'!"

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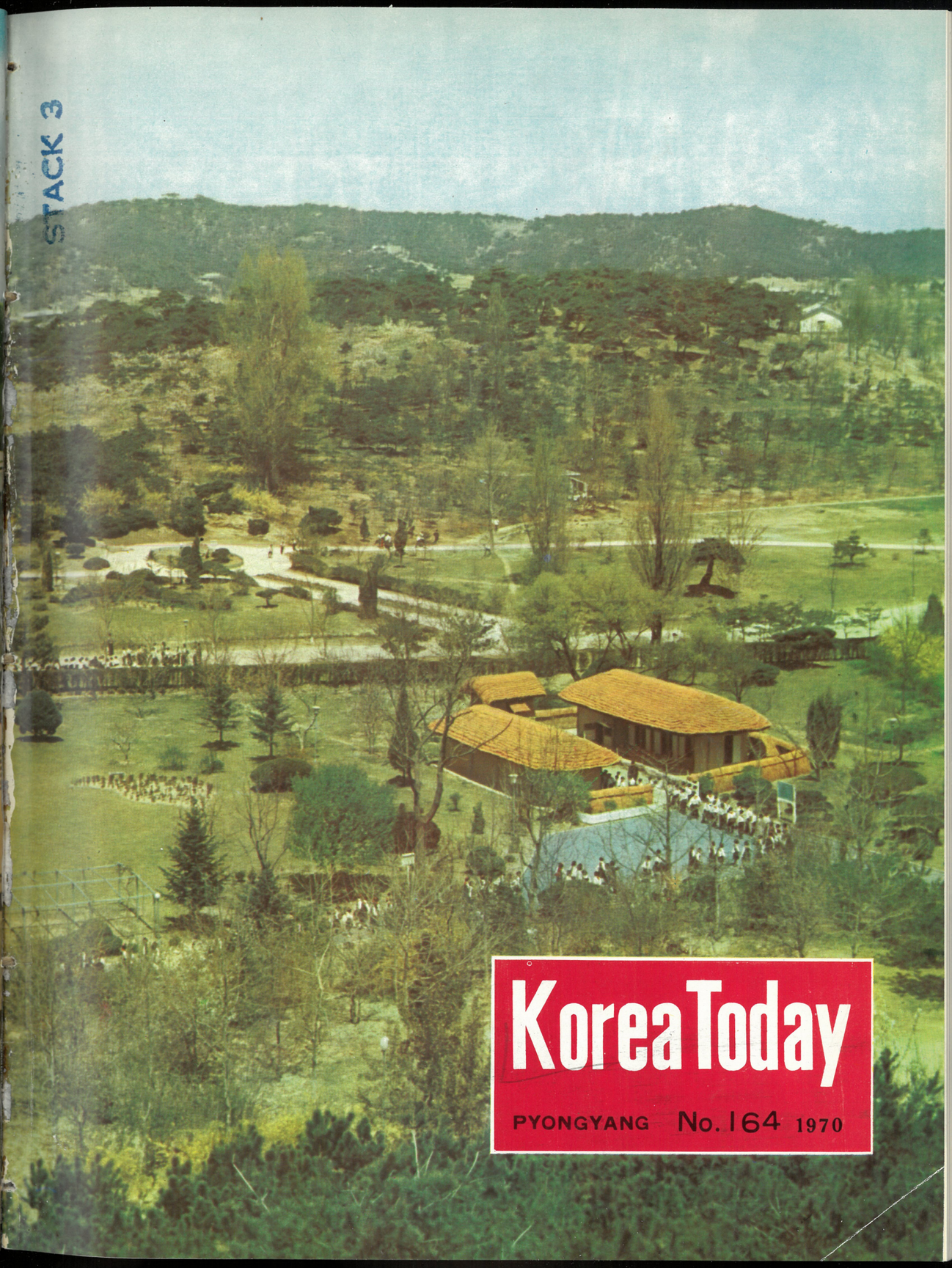

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